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THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

Vol. XVII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR, FRANKLIN BAND, Agent.

BY RICHARD HUIE, M. D., EDINBURGH.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."-Numbers 23:10.

PRIEND.

He sleeps!

But he will wake no more ! The struggle's past-the captive's free, And crowned with joy and victory !

And sleepless nights appointed him? WIDOW.

And pined and wasted day by day. But, though by inches doomed to die, Rich springs of comfort still were nigh; And, when the dread foe came at last The bitterness of death was past.

FRIEND. Had then despair his bosom steeled, Or potent drugs his senses sealed ?-Did he thus fall an easy prey,

WIDOW.

O, no ! death's grim approach he knew; Yet shrunk not, blenched not at the view; His eye was calm, his mind was clear-But then God's angels hovered near, Their guardian wings were o'er him spread, Their hands made smooth his dying bed; An I still the Holy Spirit's voice Bade his blood-sprinkled soul rejoice !

And ever as his strength decayed, His faltering tongue for patience prayed, And as his breath he fainter drew, He told of consolations new-Of grace that ne'er would sinner fail Of anchor fixed within the veil-Of golden harps and anthems sweet-Of crowns to cast at Jesus' feet,-Till his pale lips one instant quivered, One gentle sigh his soul delivered, And, ere our last farewell was spoken,

O may I with the righteous die ! And like him breathe my latest sigh !

For the Herald and Journal. PRAYER MEETING.

Christ has gone to prepare for those who love him, can be found so blessed a place, as a good d-fashioned Methodist prayer meeting?

g a dull, cold, formal round of duties; not the aging a hymn, the spirit of which would be betred for almost any other occasion, in a tune equally inappropriate; not sitting sluggishly upon the seat whilst a worldly minded professor stands repeating long, wearisome sentences, called ayer; not by listening to studied expositions of ripture, already plain and simple; this kind of prayer meeting is not that blessed place; but it is which the disciples met after their Lord's ascension. "These continued with one accord in prayer and supplication, with the woman, and ith Mary the mother of Jesus, and with His When Christians meet thus, filled with love to God, and love to one another, when nev can unitedly sing with the spirit, as well as with the understanding, when they can fall at the feet of the Savior, and commune with Him as response, and the overflowing heart can but hout aloud for joy, this is that blessed place my soul delights to be in; this is a foretaste of

into the belief, that he can only enter into closet and shut the door; let me go from this et, rejoicing to unite heart and voice with be-

Let him who fears premature death from ex sure to the damps of night, remain comfortay at his home; let me never forget Him, of

" Cold mountains and the midnight air,

Let the man of business, that he may add to

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RANGEMENT.

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THER WARE-

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TONE STREET.

L, BOSTON.

head,

Light fall my footsteps on the floor :

Say, was his conflict sharp and brief ? Or had he long desired relief? Were cheerless days and chambers dim,

For years he on a sick hed lay,

And all unconscious sleep away ?

The cord was loosed, the bowl was broken.

Where, this side of those mansions which

Not the passing away an evening in perform-

Let the professed follower of Christ enjoy the hionable social party, if he will; give me, the improvement of every good feeling, such

prayer meeting as this.
Let him who toils for his daily bread, returnweary and fatigued, lay him down upon his rest; give me the privilege of meeting a humble, self-denying Christians, unlearned, any be, in aught but doing the will of their der; ves, let me nieet these in prayer meetag, and I find rest, rest to my body, sweet, holy st to my fainting soul.

Let the retiring and the diffident reason himed brethren and sisters in prayer meeting.

Vitnessed the fervor of his prayer."

worldly possessions, labor and toil, whilst his thren and sisters meet to " wait on the Lord;" me rather trust in Him, who hath said, " The is mine, and the fulness thereof." Let ha, careful and troubled about many things, that she cannot find time to meet the Savior; ne with Mary sit at his feet, be one of the or three who meet in His name, and attenlisten to those gracious words that fall from

Suppose Jesus, as he appeared when upon th, was to be at the weekly prayer meeting, t one of His sincere followers would consent e absent? Would cold or heat, storm or faue, company or indolence, indeed, any thing entire impossibilities keep him at home? O an increase of faith in those who think they Jesus, faith to believe, though they see not rint of the nails, or thrust the hand into His How many whom we see on the Sabbath shipping at the House of God, perhaps coming the dying love of Christ, are selor never in the prayer meeting. A few hful souls are ever there, but the church, ere are they? The popular, the rich, the onable part of Jesus' disciples, where are iey to be found on the evening of the prayer ing? O, heart-sickening thought, when our glance towards the judgment bar of God, and hear their excuses as they present them to at Judge, who left the glories of heaven, who and night agonized in prayer, and toil, and enial with his disciples, and for those who ald believe on Him through their instrumen-Very soon our means of doing good will ended; our meetings to pray with and for nother, will close for ever. We are waitand looking, and hoping for better days; we doing with our might, what our hands id to do? Are we living, as we o'ten hear exlessed, as we shall wish we had, when we are For the Herald and Journal

Brother Stevens,-For some time past, I have correct some of the evils, and stir up our people to a sense of their high obligations and responsi-

CAMP MEETINGS.

bility for usefulness at our camp meetings. It is an acknowledged fact that our camp meetings are not productive of that degree of good that they have been in former years. And is there not a cause? The Lord is the same—the.

Instead of this, the best course is that which that they have been in former years. And is there not a cause? The Lord is the same—the Spirit is willing—souls are as valuable as ever—and our camp meetings are as well attended—several churches united, ascertain beforehand the

and why, then, is not the present as the past? In reading a communication in the Christian Advocate and Journal of last week, on the subject of camp meetings, signed by "A Lavman," of the causes or reasons why our camp meetings are not productive of so, much good as for.

The table will then be under the control of the

forts that they love the work whereunto they are called, and are themselves striving for a fresh baptism from on high. One indifferent act or look, one exhibition of indifferent feeling by a cook, one exhibition of indifferent feeling by a

had been united, dignified, cordial action on the part of the educated, intelligent, and influential God. portion of our members. If the class leaders, and stewards, and trustees, and intelligent brethren, either stay away, or retire from active efforts, it will be no wonder if these meetings become scenes of fanaticism, and ranting, and boisterous behavior, offensive to God and man. But let men of piety and sense regard them as instrutake the lead of the exercises in the tents and at the prayer meeting, in co-operation with the ministers, as it is their right and their duty, and sweet. Gently wave the olive trees in the morn-

hen brethren and sisters, one in Christ Jesus, signs of these meetings, by large classes of our the bright and beautiful "ruler's daughter."during the intervening hours between the public implore her blessing.

meetings, in prayer meetings, in religious conver
Under the shade of the lofty palms, reclined meetings, in prayer meetings, in religious convermore the visitors at a public watering place, than way, and the once proud Jairus, the ruler of the the humble attendants of a meeting for God's synagogue, falls in the dust at Jesus' feet, worworship. They commit no overt acts, but they shipping and kissing the hem of his coarse gar are seen promenading the camp ground and the ment. Humbly, for ah! he feels that little groves with an unbecoming levity; they indulge avails his wealth and honor now, he intreats him ery such professor of religion goes home in a thus snatched away? prepared to devote himself to the work of God. God, "He withdrew from their sight."

> meetings. They cannot arrange their affairs so countenances, while they fell at the Savior's feet as to attend them, and devote themselves wholly joyful. to their object, neither are they willing to stay entirely away; and they therefore adopt a sort of couches, and tables spread with the luxuries of "go and come" policy, the tendency of which is the East. The haughty Pharisee had desired to distract the mind, and to impair, rather than Christ that he would eat with him. But lo! a promote, personal piety. I do not believe that form of beauty approaches, bowed down with any Christian will be essentially benefitted him- grief. Her disheveled hair, haggard cheek, and self, or will essentially benefit others, by attend- sunken eye, proclaim her agony of mind; she ing a camp meeting, unless when he leaves home comes to Christ seeking forgiveness, for she is a he resolves to leave the world behind him, and to sinner. Falling at his feet, she bathes them with devote the time he shall spend there wholly to the her bitter tears of grief, and wipes them with her work of the Lord. To go to the camp ground long dark hair. But while the assembled multione day, and from it the next, and return to it tude gaze on her with bitter scorn, Jesus turns, the third, and again leave it the fourth, and thus and while she weeps with agonizing uncertainty, to spend the time in a mode the direct tendency borne down under a weight of sin, He sweetly

couraged by every Christian.

5. The practice of permitting individuals to praising Christ that the bruised reed he had not public boarding tents, is fraught with numerous The sun refused to shine, dark clouds obscured establish and maintain on the camp ground large broken. evils. They introduce confusion in its worst the sky, when Christ, suffering for the sins of the form, and tend, more than any thing else, to encourage a class of ungodly persons, who obtrude bore his cross up Mount Calvary, crowned with a

themselves upon these meetings, to stand aloof from the influence of religious men, and to cast contempt upon the exercises. While these persons spend their time loitering about the ground, thought that some thing ought to be suggested to gazing upon those in the tents, and yet refuse to come into the congregation at the public meetings, they find encouragements to continue by the facilities furnished for their accommodation by these boarding tents. It is at variance with

several churches united, ascertain beforehand the estimated number who will attend, and let them employ some suitable person to provide for them, and let his tent be the boarding tent of that parfind my views so nearly expressed, that with ticular church, or the several united churches. Let the brethren at the close apportion the aggreyour permission I should like to make an extract. That part which I wish to quote treats upon some gate amount of the expenses among themselves,

ings are not productive of so much good as forings are not productive of so much good as formerly.

J. S.

1. There has been a want of zeal and interest on the part of some of our ministers, in these meetings. They have not entered into them with all their hearts, making them the occasion of their flocks as at will be converted. There quelt never to be a close intercourse with such of their flocks as attend, and showing by their own labors and ef-

look, one exhibition of indifferent feeling by a minister, throws a chill through the whole circle of his influence. I have no doubt that there are ministers who would shudder at the thought of failing to promote God's work, much more of impeding it, who have, by their apparent indifference, or neglect, done serious injury to the ministers who would shudder at the thought of failing to promote God's work, much more of impeding it, who have, by their apparent indifference, or neglect, done serious injury to the ministers who would shudder at the thought of failing to promote God's work, much more of impeding it, who have, by their apparent indifference, or neglect, done serious injury to the ministers who would shudder at the thought of the devil—places where God's worship is banished, and where loud, and coarse, and sometimes vulgar conversation, is indulged in, and in which every flippant youngster, who pays his treating the control of the special agents of the devil—places where God's worship is banished, and where loud, and coarse, and sometimes vulgar conversation, is indulged in, and in which every flippant youngster, who pays his 2. There has been a neglect of duty and faithfulness on the part of the official members of the church. I have already remarked, that the church tents, and do them good; but let us not church tents, and do them good; but let us not church tents, and do them good; twenty-five cents, regards himself as at liberty to propriety of these meetings is not an open ques-tion; they are established; the church is respon-Prince of Darkness. These boarding tents are sible for their results; and it is our duty to exert our influence in the right direction. All the objections to camp meetings ever made have been objections to their abuses, and in most cases these abuses would have been avoided if there abuses would have been avoided in the abuse abuse would have been avoided in the abuse abuses would have been avoided in the abuse abuses would have been avoided in the abuse abuse

For the Herald and Journal.

A SCENE.

" Who went about doing good."-Acts 10:39. Day had dawned upon the city. The sun had ments by which they may do good; let them risen with unclouded splendor. The air was ministers, as it is their right and their duty, and the extravagances of the ignorant, the boisterous, and the fanatical, will be controlled, and great good will be achieved. Let those brethren who, by the common judgment of men, are men of standing and influence, go to these meetings, enter into their spirit, get their own hearts warmed, and exert all their strength in the cause. There is great reason to believe that some of us, by our own indifference, if nothing else, are putting at hazard the salvation of men. which we should attend are two-fold. First, that her from the embrace of those fond parents, who by turning away from the business, and pleas- bend over her in speechless wo, hope having ures, and affairs of the world, and by a protract- given place to despair. The object of all their ed, persevering intercourse with God, and Christ, hopes, they are doomed to see vanish from them. and heavenly things, we may receive a baptism Their souls shrink from the bitter belief. But a from on high, a manifestation of God's glory, a faint glimmer of hope rises upon the father; renewing in the spirit of our minds. And, second, that by continued efforts at the stand, in the robes around him, leaves his only one to seed tents, and on the ground, we may be the means the great prophet of Israel. The mother stood of winning souls to Christ. But how sadly have by her daughter, till without a sigh, the pure spir we departed from these purposes! There are it left its tenement of clay. Then flinging hermany who seem to regard the camp ground as self upon the couch, burst forth in a passion of a sort of a country retreat from the bustle of grief, and wailed in wildest despair that she was cities, and having arranged their tents and ap- gone for ever. Then she would call on that pendages with a view to comfort, they seem to loved one's name, and on heaven to give her a regard the business, so far as they are concerned, speedy release from earth, that she might meet accomplished. In nothing which they do or say her in paradise. As she thought of her as restcan any other motive be discovered but that of ing in Abraham's bosom, she strove to bow in selfishness. Instead of activity in the humbleness of heart to heaven's will; and as she cause of God, they are consummately indolent; prayed, resignation was granted her. Calmly instead of exhibiting a spirit of self-sacrifice, she put back the curls from off her marble brow. they seek nothing but a comfortable arrangement and kissed those white lips from which the voice

for their bodies; instead of occupying their time, was gone, folded those hands so often raised to sation, in private prayer, they make it the occa- the way worn disciples, while the Savior spoke sion of a kind of a social intercourse, resembling to the multitude. Suddenly the crowd gives in worldly, and sometimes vain conversation, in to come and heal his daughter. Moved by his dicating clearly that they do not know what spirit sorrow, the Savior complies with his request, enthey are of, or that they are criminally indifferent ters his mansion, takes the damsel by the hand, to it; they wander from tent to tent, and stand and with a word the spirit returns again; and lo!

loitering in the places of the scornful, and thus give them their countenance, if nothing more; they are known to be professors of religion, yet the son of a widow. Death has stolen the jewel their evident want of interest in the active duties from the casket, and the mother is following, with of the meeting, and their stupidity in respect to tearful eye, her lost loved one to the sepulchre religion, are the subject of observation by both of his fathers. O, who can tell her sorrows, her saints and sinners. It is needless to say that ev- frantic grief, the stay of her declining years state further from God, from salvation, from sweet and low, like the sighing winds is heard, heaven, than when he came. He goes with the blood of souls upon his head, and to him, unless he repents, the meeting will be a savor of death unto death. No member of the Methodist Church ought to visit these sacred groves unless he goes while the astonished multitude with fear glorified

Every hour of these meetings should be deemed sacred, and spent with a view to our spiritual im- lined with the couches of the afflicted, who seemprovement, and the promotion of Christ's cause. ed to have endured long years of sorrows. At There are many members of the church who the word of Christ, disease fled. The rose readopt a sort of divided course in respect to the turned to the sunken cheek, and hope lit up their

We enter the room of feasting; here are silken of which is to draw the mind from God, is a practice too frequently adopted, and ought to be disforgiven." Joy arose in her bosom, and she left those stately halls with bright visions of hope,

crown of thorns, incruel mockery. In that dread hour he listened to the prayer of the poor suffering thief at his side. How sweet to him was the harmony of those words, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise," The heart of the redeemed in heaven alone can estimate the worth of that unspeakable gift granted us in the person of Him, "who went about doing good." S. S. Concord, N. H., June 18.

From Douglass Jerrold's Magazine.

A VICTORY. ST R. E. B. MACLELAN.

The joy-bells peal a merry tune Along the evening air; The crackling bonfires turn the sky All crimson with their giare; Bold music fills the startled streets With missic-inspiring sound,
The gaping cannon's raddening breath
Wakes thunder shouts around;
And thousand joyful soices say, " Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

A little girl stood at the door, And with her kitten played-Less wild and frolicksome than she, That rosy, prattling maid. Sudden her cheek turns ghostly white; Her eye with fear is filled,

And rushing in of-doors, she screams-"My brother Willie's killed!" And thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!" A mother sat in thoughtful case, A knitting by the fire,

Plying the needle's thrifty task With hands that never tire. She tore her few gray hairs, and shricked. My joy on earth is done; O who will lay me in my grave ? O, God! my son! my son!" And thousand joyful voices cry, " Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

A youthful wife the threshold crost, With matron's pleasure blessed; A smiling infant nestling lay In slumber at her breast. The widow's tale to tell, But like a corpse, all white and stiff,

And thousand joyful voices cry, "Huzza! huzza! a Victory!" An old, weak man, with head of snow, And years three-score and ten, Looked in upon his cabin-home, And anguish seized him then.

Upon the earth-floor fell:

He helped not wife, nor helpless babe; Matron nor little maid, One scalding tear, one choking sob-He knelt him down and prayed. And thousand joyful voices cry, " Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

putting at hazard the salvation of men.

3. There has been a sad violation of the designs of these meetings, by large classes of our respectable private members. The purposes for the which we should street members and applied itself to the bearts of its most invetigation of the designs of these meetings, by large classes of our respectable private members. The purposes for the segment of the salvation of the designs of the segment of the salvation of the designs of these meetings, by large classes of our respectable private members. The purposes for the segment of the salvation of the designs of the segment of the salvation of the salvation of the designs of the salvation of th of the moral world to an awful confusion. The down. The extraordinary gifts of the Spirit Church is passing through a fiery trial,-it re- confered on the apostles, the burning zeal of the mains to be seen whether she will come forth as church, the consistent deportment of believers, gold, or be so enfeebled in her energies as to be had a direct tendency to wake up a slumbering driven from her prominency to the vale of ob- world, and extend the limits of the Redeemer's scurity. A few years will decide the contest, yea, kingdom. And though the church has not althe scale may now be ready to preponderate; and ways shone with equal lustre, yet the church exwho is prepared for the results? The results of ults over the victories of the past, and piously anthis state of things must be immeasurably great. ticipates the period, when the stone cut out with-If the sanctified elements of truth gain the ascend- out hands, shall become a great mountain, and ancy, and bring the improvements of the age under their control, we may look for a new and brilliant era in the history of the Church. If the formidable and intoxicating principles of the day prevail to such an extent as to take the lead in public affairs, then may we expect a reign of fashon and false religion, unparalleled in the history

which shall be worthy of the church for which ses of worship, 272; Priests, 327; Ecclesiast

I have failed. The excitements of the world have worked themselves into my mind too much —I have not gone into the pulpit with that faith which I once had. I have not felt that burning of foothold they get on our shores is so much of our soul, which once drove me after the sinner, that liberty and religion gone. It may be thought by l once felt. And I fear that I am not alone in some that there is no cause for alarm, from the this. By the grace of God I intend to be more fact that Protestants are so numerous, and conholy in future. Let us as ministers of Christ fast tinually increasing. But do the protestants in and pray, until we can say to the people of our crease as fast in proportion to their numbers as charge, follow us, for we follow Christ. There the Catholics? And do the efforts of the Protare too few tears in the pulpit, when we speak of the state of the sinner. An educated ministry I with their efforts to increase their power, which know is needed, and loudly called for, and the ministry must keep pace with the times in its acknow that much of the power that they have alself-sacrificing ministry, filled with faith and the unless the friends of liberty and religion are

risy, and in part it is true. Though not true in States. the sense which wicked men present the charges, Lafayette said, "American liberty can only be it is true that corrupt men are often found in destroyed by the Popish clergy."

every shore.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

Our holy religion is progressive in its nature. There shall be an handful of corn in the earth upon the tops of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon.—Ps. 72:16. There was never an enterprise that commenced under circumstances more forbiding, than the kingdom of Christ. If we transport ourselves to the plains of Judea, and bring to remembrance the state of the world, and the circumstances connected with the erection of the spiritual kingdom of Christ, we shall see the workings of divinity in its establishshall see the workings of divinity in its establishment, perpetuation, and enlargement. Scarcely a ray of light was shining forth to dispel the shades of moral night. Superstition and ignorance were the distinguished charcteristics of the people. In the midst of these scenes of moral desolation, the root and offspring of David made his advent; not corobed in the splendor of earthly greatness, but clothed with the light of the world from which he came. The time having some for the commencement of his work, he gathered around him a few disciples, (not from the higher walks of life,) and engaged in his glorious enterprise, without wealth, or arms, or worldly influence; and at his exhibitions of divine worldly influence; and at his exhibitions of divine truth, the haughty Pharisees and Sadducees, with their infidelity, stood in suspense, and exclaimed, saying, "Never man spake like this man!"— His disciples being ignorant of the future, must have inferred from present indications, that the cause of their Master would soon be pushed forward, and crowned with universal success. But soon their most sanguine hopes were darkened. Their master was betrayed into the hands of his enemies, by one of their number, condemned at the bar of Pilate, and hurried from this scene of depravity, to the sufferings of Calvary; and there, in the midst of Jewish insults, and the tragedies of Calvary, paid the price of the world's redemption. Living as we do, posterior to the scene, one would suppose that their attachments to their Master was so strong, that they would have stood by him in the greatest peril; and his instructions, and the doctrines of the cross so plain, that the most illiterate would have understood them; but the sacred historian teaches us, that when he most needed their prayers and sympathies, they all forsook him and fled. And no sooner had the universe been startled at this exhibition of divine love and benevolence, than his disciples were seen going about Jerusalem with despair pictured in every countenance, and exclaiming, "We trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel!" But soon the scene is changed; it is evidenced to the world, that sin, death and hell are conquered! Christ comes forth from the grave; the hopes of his despairing disciples are revived, and they go forth clothed with divine power, to evangelize and save the world. But in the prosecution of their work, they met with numerous difficulties which were opposed to their success. The Jews were opposed to the spirituality of the Gospel; and the Gentiles would not For the Herald and Journal.

THE CRISIS.

Mr. Editor:—The religious affairs of the world have come to an important crisis. The tide of error and infidelity is swelling its dark and desolating waves across our land; and has already swept many professed friends of truth down the content of the latter of the have come to an important crisis. The tide of error and infidelity is swelling its dark and desolating waves across our land; and has already swept many professed friends of truth down the error and infidelity is swelling its dark and desolating waves across our land; and has already swept many professed friends of truth down the error and infidelity is swelling its dark and desolating waves across our land; and has already swept many professed friends of truth down the

Southwick.

fill the earth.

For the Herald and Journal.

1 B. BIGELOW.

POPERY IN THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Editor,-Permit me to say a word through your columns to the friends of liberty and relinotions of soul, when these fields of light and gion in regard to Roman Catholicism. I do it darkness have alternately passed before his mind, because I fear that many are not aware how nu-On the one side, his soul glows with holy ambi- merous they already are, and how much zeal tion; on the other, his heart bleeds with grief and is manifested on their part to still increase their shame — he weeps in silence before the God of his power and dominion in the land of the Pilgrims. Fathers. Were it not for the thought that Christ Their formidable forces are deeply engaged in a is at the head of his Church, we would now sit crusade against the liberties and religion of the down in despair and give up the contest. This country. When we compare their statistics of thought gives us courage to prosecute the war 1835 with those of 1845, we see their increase against the powers of darkness. But much re- is truly alarming. In 1835 they had in the mains to be done before we can gain that victory United States-Dioceses, 13; Bishops, 14; Houcal seminaries, 12; Colleges, 9. In 1845 they
1. Let the ministry shut itself up with God, had—Apostolic Vicarate, 1; Dioceses, 21; Bishuntil it can come forth before the world purified ops, 26; Houses of worship, 675; Priests, 709; with holy fire. Pray until the angel of love shall Ecclesiastical seminaries, 22; Colleges, 15. fly from the Throne of God and lay a coal of sa- This is an increase, in ten years, of 1 Apostolic cred fire upon our hearts. Here is the secret of Vicarate, 8 Dioceses, 12 Bishops, 403 houses of he minister's success. In this we have failed worship, 382 priests, 10 ecclesiastical seminaries,

complishments, but above all, let us have a holy, ready gained has been done clandestinely, and Holy Ghost, and then will the world be moved. awake, and watch their secret movements, and 2. Let a good and wholesome discipline be en- make some effort to check their progress, the forced and the Church purified from its dross .- time is not far distant when the Pope of Rome The world charges us with corruption and hypoc- will decide who shall be President of the United

the church—they ought to be purged out. Such Papists profess to be attached to free institutions men poison us with their presence—they are the Devil's strong holds. Drive him from the sacred inclosure and he can do us but little harm. When he can stand with one foot in the Church, he can equality; but if they should get the ascendancy. easily keep the other on the neck of the world. they would proclaim despotism. Give the Pope Let us remember that he cannot stand holy fire. of Rome a little more power in this country, and Let the Discipline be administered with holy he will not only stamp our Bibles with his ecclehands, and the Church will stand before the world siastical seal, but will control our free press and and plead "not guilty"—the evidence will be direct our elections. All that are acquainted with the history of the church know what a curse of the planner unfurled to beckon the world to follow. Sinners would wonder; and fearful of beings to the dust, would like to make sport of being involved in awful darkness by remaining to millions more, in case they did not submit to its far from the "Light of the world," they would dictation. Popery has already been shadowed start in the chase - angels would facilitate their forth in our country. What has it done? efforts, while a shout would go up to God from has, on our own free soil, made a bonfire of the every shore.

Down East:

Bible; it has made a determined effort in one of our cities to eject the Bible from common schools;

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill. } No. 31.

it has knocked down a citizen in one of our cities because he would not take off his hat to the Bishop's procession of the host. Such things are a presage of things to come. Depend upon it, Rome is summoning all her forces to "sap the fair tree of liberty." Give her the power, and she will not only burn our Bibles, but those who

read them. Christians! consider whether Popery, with all its mummery, is calculated to bless our country and increase the happiness of its citizens, or whether it is not directly calculated to subvert our free institutions, and wrest from us

> "What here our Pilgrim fathers found -Freedom to worship God."

Shelburne Falls, July 8. S. W. Johnson.

For the Herald and Journal.

HONESTY IN THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS.

Br. Stevens,—In your paper of June 17th, is an article under the caption of "Wicked Laws." The writer speaks in terms of merited indigna-tion, of dishonesty in the payment of debts; but directs his remarks against the laws of the Wes-ton States. Held against the laws of the Western States. He closes with an extract from the London Punch, calculated to ridicule the laws of some of those States, in reference to the collection of deb.s. Delinquency of this kind, through the operations of unrighteous legislation, is unhapply not confined to the West. And it is a subject of too grave importance, to be treated only with ridicule. I send you the following extract from an article in the Christian Advocate and Journal, No. 1006. It is headed, Recollections, and signed T. S. It is the writer's recollections, I suppose, of one of his own spicy ser-

"The preacher then produced to show one more instance of insolvency, so called, which he deemed a departure from the principles of jus-tice, such as the text inculcated. It is when a man had been discharged from all legal obligations to pay his debts, because he was really unable to pay them, but who has since been suc-cessful in business, or by some good fortune, has become possessed of property, and has it in his power to cancel the claims held against him, in whole or in part. He calculated that such a man is no longer insolvent in the proper sense of the term, nor is he so in equity; therefore, he ought no longer to claim the privilege of an insolvent, but immediately pay his debts, according to his ability. He is indebted for value received; and although the creditor may have no legal claim, he has a claim in justice and in equity. What is the law? It is a human regulation which is not always founded in principles of righteousness, but often arbitrary and unjust. . . .

"He insisted, that for a man to refuse or neglect to pay his just and honest debts under such circumstances, pleading insolvency, when in fact he is not insolvent, is contrary to the golden rule laid down by our Lord and law giver, and absolutely inconsistent with Christian character. He then concluded with some pertinent remarks on the importance of professors of religion being consistent with their professions. He particularly wished that perfect honesty should make a permanent part of every man's religion, and that without this, a man's pretensions to religion are vain, and his hopes of heaven are groundless."

He had noticed other cases of dishonest insolvency before, but I have selected this, because presenting it in a form generally considered most excusable. Within a few years past, we have had many cases of professors of religion failing in business. Our discipline has provisions for such cases, which, if observed, would prevent much evil. But too often this is neglected. I fear that here in Massachusetts, there are those who stand high in the church, in influence at least, who will not pay their honest debts. Claims for money failure, and others for labor performed by those who have no means of subsistence but their daily labor, have been cancelled by law, while nothing, or only a small percentage has been paid to the creditor. And these very liberated debtors carry on large business, occupy the chief places in community, are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. Where such things exist, can religion prosper? May not such things come in for a large share of the blame for the low state of religion in the churches

through the country?
Now I know, brother Stevens, it chimes more bleasantly with the feelings of the many to talk of evils at a distance, than among us. The very characters I refer to, are often moved with great indignation against other and distant evils. out think not of those that concern themselves .-'Tis well the moral sense should be alive to vio lation of moral principle, but I would not that all its energies should be expended on distant objects, while it remains insensible to those that most nearly concern us.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HABITS.

The power of habit is proverbial. This becomes a fearful power when the habit is wrong. Oftentimes it takes the soul captive, and binds it in chains which nothing but divine grace avails to break. Let each one, therefore, look well to his

habits of action.
It is just about in vain for a man somewhat along in life to alter himself materially-to change fixed habits of years' growth and suffering—he must go on pretty much in the same way and shape. His general habits of life are fixed, and his character is shaped and fixed -fixed by the growth of years-if not, it is no character at all. He is like a tree that has attained its full size, a permanent form and bearing. You may lop off a few of its branches, and transform it a little in this way; but there is the same trunk, and the same leaning, and essentially the same character. Thus a man may rid himself of a few habits, or modify them somewhat, but his general character remains radically unaltered. Not so with his reputation, entirely This is a thing not of such permanency and immutability. It is a thing more apparent and less real, subject to shades of change from varying positions and other circumstances. Character is the substance, reputation the shadow only, longer and sometimes shorter. How important, then is care in the growth and formation of habits, since character is but a "bundle of habits," that years have been picking up and combining; and when combined, you may annihilate the compo-sition, but you cannot alter it. It is no easy matter to drop habits, even those that hang most loosely upon the outside. We have an attachment to them, or they have an attachment to us, which is not readily separated. They are like an old pair of shoes, which, though there are no advantages attending them, still they are easy, and we are loth to "cast them off." They are like an old hat, which, though it has become "seedy " and unsightly, still sits comfortably to our head, and we dread the breaking of a new one.

Let not the first in diguity be last in duty.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

To the preachers and members of the Methodist Epis copal Church of the New England Conference.

Dear Brethren,-Permit me to speak to you in be half of our loved Wesleyan University, located at Middletown Conn. That such an institution exists you know. Of its peculiar circumstances many may not be fully advised. Allow me to say, then, that we think God has set his seal of approbation upon it, by the frequent outpourings of his Spirit, and the blessed religious revivals which have there taken place that it has proved a great blessing to many, not only in literature but in evangelical piety. Its present and under officers are of a character too well established and known to require my commendation; and although it is under the immediate control and direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the only college we have in New England, while other nominations have many, yet it is not designed to be sectarian. Young men of whatever church or creed, or no creed, are admitted there, provided they demean themselves purely moral and peaceable. Of course it is not intended to prepare men for the ministry, aw or medicine only, but equally open to the farmer mechanic and seaman. But while its reputation is untarnished, its influence salutary, and its waters healing, we must not conceal from you the painful fact that it labors under very heavy temporal embarrassments. We must speak the unsophisticated truth and say that for sometime past the yearly expenses have exceeded the income by nearly \$3,000. This is not owing to high salaries of the teachers, but to causes too numerous to detail here. Suffice it to say here, that no College can be sustained without funds, and funds we have not; we have not received the numerous and heavy state donations that other similar institutions have. We work our passage maily, but do not despair of the port. But the design of this communication is to beg of my brethren and friends to take into consideration the claims which the University has upon you,—upon you, as members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Please remember it is the only college we have, as a denom-ination, in New England, that the state of the church and people connected with us demand such an insti-tution, and that for it to fail and go down for the want of our pecuniary support would be a degradation to our character and an irreparable injury to our influence and usefulness, and oblige us again to send our sons to the colleges of other denominations for their education, where their influence may be lost to us. This need not be,—united effort, and it will not Brethren, will you welcome me as the University agent for the New England Conference? Hitherto, for the year, I have met with serious embarrassments. Few have felt ready to be called upon. Members of official boards have wished me to defer the thing for the present, or entirely. But few who subscribed to my predecessor are ready to meet their subscriptions. Some have just built a meeting house, and they can do nothing for the University. Some are just going to build, and they must be excused, &c. I would have none be oppressed, I would sympathize with the poor and afflicted, but I would have all inquire, what is right? What ought I to do? How can I best give an "account of my stewardship? Rich men, some of you I find are liberal, many more I find are hanging such weights of earth to your wing that you cannot rise, much more fly towards heaven O suffer me to ask, what will be the end thereof

a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven? As the almost universal request from the extreme east to the west part of the Conference has been, that my application may be deferred for a space, I am trying to meet those wishes as far as I can, consistently with my responsibility and the work to be done, and while I endeavor to fill up August in the best way can, I hope none will think it unreasonable, if waited upon at any time after the first of September. I take this occasion to beg of those preachers to whom sub scription lists have been passed, to call affectionately subscribers and returns. Money is hard to command, I know, but the object is important. Let us do the best we can and leave the event with him who takes notice of even the sparrow. Malden, August 1. J. SANBORN.

Bear with me, when I think of your grasp on earth, I wonder not that our Savior said, "How hard for

REPORT

OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO THE PROVI-DENCE CONFERENCE ACADEMY, EAST GREEN-

Greenwich, met at the time appointed, to attend to the duties assigned them. As brothers Wise and Collins were necessarily absent, brothers D. Patten, Jr., and M. J. Talbot, Jr., were invited to fill

The examination of the classes commenced or Monday morning, and continued till Wednesday evening. Twenty-seven classes were examined, in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Science, Latin, Greek, French, and The examination of the several classes was as thorough as the time allotted would allow, and very satisfactory to the Committee.

The classes in the common English branches showed that, amid the more advanced studies, the teachers are not disposed to neglect imparting instruction in the rudiments of an English education The classes in the Ancient Languages appeared

to great advantage, particularly one in Ovid and one in Xenophon's Anabasis, showing diligence on the part of the pupils, and thoroughness on the part of The classes in French and Italian were generally

fluent in their pronunciation, ready in rendering, and familiar with their grammar. The classes in the higher Mathematics and in the

Natural Sciences, passed a very satisfactory examination. The same may be said of a class in Moral Science, Rhetoric, and especially a class in Logic Some fine specimens of Painting, Drawing, and Embroidery were exhibited, giving evidence of taste in the young ladies, and of competency in their in-On Monday evening we met to hear the reading

of the Academic Star, a semi-monthly, sustained by the students, and consisting of their original produc editorials and communications, some of which would not suffer in comparison with much that is contained in the popular periodicals of the day, while others shed, gave evidence of mind that needs but to be cultivated.

On Tuesday evening was the Ladies' exhibition. in which we were entertained by the reading of original essays by the young ladies, and the speaking o an originally colloquy, at the conclusion of which the audience were entertained by an oration before the Gnomologian Society of the Institution, by Rev. Wm. T. Harlow, A. M., of Provincetown, Mass.

On Wednesday evening was the Gentlemen's Ex hibition, consisting of original orations in Lain, Greek, French, and English, and a Colloquy. The essays and orations read and spoken by the young ladies and gentlemen, were in the highest degree satisfactory, showing that the students of Providence Academy not only acquire knowledge from text books, but that they learn to think and write These exercises were interspersed with vocal music accompanied with the piano forte, rendering the whole most interesting.

The examination and exhibitions, as a whole,

passed off with credit to the Academy, giving satisfactory evidence of competency and faithfulness on the part of the Principal and the several teachers.

and of diligence on the part of the scholars. We take pleasure in recommending the Academy as already affording the same advantages for educa as already anothing institutions of a similar grade, and as being worthy of the confidence and patronage of our church and of the public generally. We are rch and of the public generally. that the Trusteen also gratified in being able to say have just completed a spacious, elegant, and commodious Boarding House, having secured the services of a Steward, and will be able, at the comencement of another term, to give good accommitions to a large number of students.

In conclusion, we would express our gratitude to God for the prosperity that has hitherto attended thi institution, and for its present encouraging prospects and would be peak in its behalf the generous paronage of its friends, and their prayers for its future. riends, and their prayers for its future L. W. Blood,

WM. T. HARLOW, Visiting DAVID PATTEN, JR.,
M. J. TALBOT, JR.
East Greenwich, R. I., July 23. Committee

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

On the 4th we enjoyed a happy season and rich repast in a most beautiful grove in South Calais, (for-merly Bog Brook,) with our Sabbath school scholars

with sixty or seventy of the inhabitants. Excellent order prevailed; harmony, cheerfulness, and a general satisfaction existed among us. All agreed that it was the best independence they ever had. Things are coming up in good shape; we are much encouraged; the church and school prosper; thank the Lord

DISMISSION.

Br. Stevens,-In this weeks' Herald, I perceive a notice from "An Itinerant," alluding to a "Question of Discipline," in the Herald of July 1st. I wish to give my opinion, by referring to an incident which

cured some thirty years ago.

A brother came to me, and wished his dismission from the church, as he could not get along with us &c. I asked if he wished to uithdraw from the him if the church had done such an act, I was sorry; ing his request; (though at the time he was rather that time he was under vioprayer, and blessed his soul with victory, and now he did not want to leave the church.

give our members recommendations to other Chris-tian churches; but I think the idea of giving our cipline? Their shelves are crowded with the publimembers a "dismission from the church," ought to have no being in the Methodist church. Nor should cations of other churches or the trashy fictions of the

Now we may perform the duty we promised em—to watch over them in love and with sympathy, to share their sorrows, and encourage them to paltry excuses for the neglect of our duty, these sugges ook for victory. But sometimes persons in the hurry fear our duty to negligent members is too much neg-We want to get rid of this kind of work : and this appears to me to be the special cause why Zion languisheth. Should all the preachers and lead ers, and each individual member, feel this subject laying heavily upon the heart, and go to work, we should soon see Zion arise and put on her beautiful garments, and go forth and possess the gates of her enemies. May we see the glory of the Lord displayed, as we have seen it in days past. Amen and

New Bedford, July 24.

HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1846.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

At the late sessions of the New England Conferences our Book agents represented a sad declension They cannot be read without doing good; their effects in their business, and placed New England among will lead to conversation about them; they will be the sections of the country least active in the circumentioned in the love feast, the class meeting, and lating or use of our publications—we are indeed in- the prayer meeting; this will lead others to purchase clined to suppose it behind all others, proportionately them; and once get the current started it will flow on, to its population, in this respect. This deficiency refreshing the whole church. Try it brothet. Let not cannot be ascribed to the want of intelligence among the young people of your charge grow up in ignorance the people; they excel any other portion of the of the peculiarities, the history and literature of the country in education; nor can it be attributed to a church. Put into their hands the noble works of our lack of Methodistic interest among our members, fathers. Do you not observe that your best member may be deficient in this one. Methodism has un- advice of Wesley respecting our books; carry them questionably made rapid advancement in New Eng- with you in every round; leave no stone unturned—be land, if we bear in mind its formidable impediments, diligent in this business." -its doctrines especially are widely current, and are daily becoming more so in most of the evangelical ject next week.

denominations. Why then is our literature neglected? One reason most commonly assigned for this ne glect is the high price of our Books. We are met with this assertion whenever and wherever we speak of the matter, and there is unquestionably some force

compete in number and cheapness with those of any them the original and saving doctrines of the reformother institution. We confess the results of the ers and apostles. proposed change in our Book Concern policy are It was the opinion, we believe, of President Edso attractive that we believe it will sooner or wards, that this continent is to be the cradle of the later be adopted, notwithstanding the serious revolu- Millennium. It has opened its doors on the east for tion it must effect in our financial arrangements. Let the multitudes of Europe, and is preparing to open us at least reflect on the subject.

to this objection of high prices,—it is unquestionably seas. Its lights of religion and intelligence will go exaggerated to some extent. Our Books are excel- with that influence. If we may judge from the lently "got up." The paper and typography are signs of the times, our sphere of agency in the world invariably good, and the binding is especially sub. is but just opening. Let the friends of evangelical

ZION'S HERALD AND -about one hundred and thirty in number-together stantial. We know of no other printing house in the country the issues of which excel ours in the latter respect. Some of our publications are undoubtedly too high, but it is the opinion of good judges that they average a fair price. This however is not sufficient; the "cheap principle" and the "cheap style" are the hobbies of the times. Individual publishers and societies are adopting them success fully. The public no longer look for substantial and permanent volumes, but for cheap ones, and whatever Question may be the intrinsic value of ours, they will not receive them but at the market rates as indicated by other publications.

Another reason for the declension of our book bus iness in New England is the fact that our preachers have abandoned almost universally the old custom of church. He said no; he wanted the church should have apandoned annual have apandoned ann among them against the custom; it is branded a out was quite sure they did not see the matter in its "ministerial peddling," "spiritual merchandize," &c. true light. When you joined the church, you freely took upon yourself the most solemn vows and obligations; you entered into covenant with God, to serve prejudice, it seems to us a doubly sublimated self prejudice, it seems to us a doubly sublimated self him for life. Now those vows set heavy on your conscience, and you want to get rid of them. If you withdraw, you take the respectibility now. withdraw, you take the responsibility upon yourself, for violating those vows; this, you do not choose to do; but want us to take the responsibility upon ourselves, by voting you a dismission from those obligations. What! want us to give you liberty to do Book Rooms; our fathers labored zealously in the same that which you dare not do upon every core responsigations. What! want us to give you liberty to do that which you dare not do upon your own responsibility! No! never! Your mind is in darkness, and you are about taking a fearful step. Pause, and first of all, plead with God to restore to you the the volumes of Wesley or Fletcher, and these were joys of his salvation, &c. He did so, and not long germs in the soil that often sprung up with a rich after called, and thanked me heartly for not grantfruitage. Wherever you go, even now, among the older Methodist families of the middle states you lent temptations of the devil; and if he had received find domestic libraries of our standard works,—evidismission, he feared it would have been the dences of the diligence of the elder ministry in this means of the ruin of his soul; but God has heard most salutary department of their labors. Alas! that this instrumentality should have so declined There may be cases wherein it would be proper to among us. How few of our latter families have any

we allow any person hastily to withdraw; they may day, and too often their interest in our cause is found be under deeptrials, and the decision they thus make to be correspondent with their ignorance of its literahav seriously affect them, both in time and eternity. ture. Where is the fault, if it is not (in part at least) with the preachers. Away, brethren, with these tions of our pride or vanity-no honest mode of doing and if we say to them, Go in welcome, we may be good should be beneath a Methodist preacher, or even called to answer for any called to answer for our neglect at another day. I an apostle. If we are afraid of the charge of "clerical peddling," or "spiritual merchandize," let us sell the books at cost, and have it known that we make no gain by them, but let us provide our people with evangelical reading at any rate, and at any reproach. But how? Would you have me go about the

streets selling them? No. The task need not be an onerous one, nor a humiliating one. Let the pastor furnish his parsonage with a good stock of books-the Hymn Book (in its various sizes and bindings,) the Discipline, Wesley's Sermons, our unequalled biographies, &c,-then let him address his people in public or in the social meeting, on the importance of their circulation, explaining his obligation as a Methodist preacher to circulate them, as an apology, if his fastidiousness requires it. Let him also in his pastoral visits ascertain as courteously as possible what books his people read, and recommend particular specimens of our own. Let him take this course, and we will guaranty that it will not be long before his stock will be diminishing. Most of our books are on experimental or practical religion.they are certainly laboring hard to promote the wel- are those who read our books? Would you raise up fare of the church, in other respects, however, they a substantial and abiding church? follow then the

We shall have something more to say on this sub-

FOREIGNERS. During the first six months of 1846 there arrived in it. There are however two considerations which at the port of New York 50,631 immigrants, being ought to be borne in mind in mitigation of the charge an increase of 12,822 over the same months of last so far as it applies to the policy of the agency man- year. Thus they come-multitudes after multitudes. agement at New York. The first is, that it is not for Europe is pouring its surplus millions upon our the purpose of exorbitant profits to the Book concern shores. Let them come, there is room enough and that the price is retained at so high a standard. Our bread enough and to spare. They are a hardy and agents doubtless are convinced, with all other book hardworking class. They, almost without exception, dealers, that cheap prices, and, as a consequence, settle in the Western and North-western States, and extensive sales, are the true sources of profit. The are embodying new and gigantic communities on the difficulty is in the commission allowed the preachers, boundless prairies of the Mississippi valley, preparand this is not at the discretion of the agents, but is ing thus a numerical and political counterbalance to determined by the General Conference. The com- the growth of the slave interest in the South. Inmission is at present so high that the agents are com- deed, without this foreign numerical element in the pelled to adopt a high standard of prices in order to free States, the preponderance of the slavocratic insecure the establishment from injury. The remedy fluence would leave us hopeless. Let them come is then with the General Conference, and the necessity then, we say, in fleets, and let them be welcomed of a reform in its policy in this respect is so obvious by every friend of his country and his race. But that we cannot think the next session will fail to effect there is one momentous and anxious inquiry respect-We solemnly believe that if the preachers re- ing these foreign multitudes: What shall be done ceived but one half their present commission, (the for their intellectual and moral culture? They are other half being deducted from the present retail generally the practical classes. Preachers and teachcharges of the books) they would fully make up ers seldom come with them, and it is next to impostheir present amount of profits by the increase of sible to provide them here, at least for years, owing to the variety and difficulty of their languages. This It was pretty plainly intimated at our late confer- deficiency has excited much interest in regard to the ences that a disposition existed and was rapidly grow- Germans, and as we have remarked elsewhere this ing, to give up entirely the annual conference divi- week, noble and successful efforts are now making dends from the book concern, and appropriate that to meet it; but these efforts bear no proportion to the establishment exclusively to the diffusion of our exigency. There are two means which should be literature. It is believed that the present insignifi- immediately used for them. First, our committees cant dividend, while it is no substantial relief to our of leading religious enterprises should open a corsuperannuated preachers, interferes with the liberality respondence with kindred European societies, and of the people towards their claims, and that they concert with them measures for the supply of these would fare much better did the church feel that they emigrants with religious teachers from their own nawere totally dependent upon its exertions for them. tive lands. We could supply them, in part at least, We consider this too serious a change in our financial with the funds, though we could not with the men. system to recommend it without further consideration. A second course should be to provide them with re-Nevertheless if it could be done, the effect on the ligious publications in their respective languages. circulation of our books would be most signal-we The colporteur system is a capital idea; it is workcould compete with, nay transcend any publishing ing wonders among the settlers in the West who establishment in the nation, and could flood the land use the English language; but is it not infinitely with our excellent volumes and tracts. The divi- more needed for those who speak foreign tongues, dends, now so unimportant separately, are large ag- and have no living teachers? Some efforts of this gregately; the aggregate of the late conferences was kind have been commenced, but they bear no prono less than 24,000 dollars. Now let a small part of portion to the necessity. The extent and importance this sum be annually added to the capital stock of of this field of labor would justify, we think, a septhe concern, and the remainder be deducted from the arate organization of means for it, to be prosecuted charges of sales, and who does not see opened be- on a national scale, and with the utmost energy. It fore us an almost boundless field of usefulness. We should no longer be a collateral affair. Divine Provcould encourage original productions among us by idence, instead of calling our missionaries 3000 miles more befitting remunerations, we could add to our from home to renew the degenerated churches of catalogue many of the new works of a suitable Europe, is transplanting their masses into our midst, character, issuing from the transatlantic press, and at our very doors, where, under a political regime our Sunday School publications especially could affording unrestricted facilities, we may address

them on the west for those of Asia. Its commercia There is a second point to be considered in respect energy is carrying its influence into all lands and

truth among us hail the dawning light that kindles ground all our horizon, and instead of despairing over symptoms of national degeneracy, work hope-One of the most interesting departments of our fully and mightily. If our efforts were but proporpier than it has been for fifteen centuries.

of Popery among us. We do not share these appre- able and educated preachers have been raised up in hensions. Popery may give us some hard conflicts, our church among them, and churches have been but we fear not the result. Its immigrants them-established for them in the principal middle and selves are generally of the lowest character, but the western States. We publish at Cincinnati a weekly second generation improves, and the subsequent ones paper for them, and are projecting a German Pubwill rapidly ascend to an equality with our native lishing Fund. Much remains yet to be done for citizens. Their opinions and habits will undergo a them. They are a hardy, industrious, and frugal change, and be assimilated to the liberality and people, but given to infidel speculations - a tendenpractical sense of the country. Popery must then cy brought from their native country. There are change its character, or be virtually abandoned by many of them in our own city for whom little or n them. In New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Buffalo, its effort is made. In New York they are numeron laymen have already raised the flag of revolt against enough to form a large city of themselves, being the usurpations of its hierarchy, and we may expect nearly 50,000 strong. A colporteur there says that to see hereafter often new Ronges rising up amidst the German press in the city is under the influence its hosts. We have hope even for Popery.

REV. GEORGE PICKERING.

A correspondent of the Northern Advocate writes as follows respecting this beloved father:-

"The venerable George Pickering, of the New England Conference, has just been making a short visit to our city. He is seventy-seven years of age, and is the oldest effective travelling preacher in the country, having now entered upon the fifty-seventh year of his itinerancy. He preached last Sunday in two of our churches, without any apparent fatigue, and closed the service at another in the evening .-Being asked at night, whether he did not feel wearied with his day's labor, he replied, No: but he thought he should feel better if he had preached a third time! I heard him in the afternoon, in the Allen street church. He gave us a good, plain, practical exposition of Rev. 3: 20, delivered with great energy and warmth of feeling, and with a voice of remarkable strength and clearness. Though it is one of our largest churches, he was heard distinctly in the farthest corner, and I think would have been. had the church been larger. The congregation appeared to be not a little pleased with the discourse, and occasionally there was a shout in the camp.

Dr. Bond, who saw and heard Father Pickering the New England Conference, in 1843, then said of him :- "I was happy to find my old friend, the reverend and venerable George Pickering, still on the gion. effective list. He has been in the intinerant ranks fifty-three years, and yet in his public ministrations can hardly perceive the least abatement of his rmer vigor. He preaches without apparent labor; his voice is clear and strong; his enunciation remark- tion of the Cardinal to the Papal chair. Cardinal ably distinct; his thoughts seem to flow with the freedom, and even tenor, which distinguished him in the name of Pius IX. early years of his ministry; and his feelings kindle with the vivacity of youth. He does not, like Gold- the youngest Cardinals ever chosen to the Papacy, smith's old soldier, 'shoulder his crutch, and show and is represented as being "eminently virtuous, how fields were won,' but with the Bible in his able, enlightened, and liberal." If so, he is perhand, and the commission of his Master in his heart, haps, just where he ought to be, for nowhere else he shows to his junior brethren how the fields may would he find a more extensive field for the exercise yet be won-how conquests may still be made from of his virtues and the display of his talents. the kingdom of darkness, in the name, and by the authority of Immanuel." The whole of this descrip-

George Pickering, and that is Richard Reece, of the disturbance." British Conference, who was a delegate to our General Conference in 1824, and is just completing the fifty-ninth year of his itinerancy. Of the deceased tinued to preach for sixty-five years after his ordina- sources for the same object. tion. The Methodist preachers who attained the greatest age, were Henry Moore, (Mr. Wesley's friend and biographer,) who died in his ninety-third A TRACT BUILDING & CHURCH.—A correspondent of year, and Rev. George Mowatt, in his ninety-second. both of the British Conference. Indeed, the number ried about a year since, into a destitute neighborof old preachers among our British brethren, is much hood in Virginia, where it fell into the hands of a larger than with us. From an examination of their young man, who read it, became interested, started Minutes of 1814, I find that the proportion of preach- a Sabbath School, then a prayer meeting, and then 1 to 44 of the whole; while with us the proportion is built, and last fall the people applied to the Wash

SUDDEN DEATH OF REV. JAMES COLLORD. with the Book Room publications for the last eighteen bitterness and hatred to Christianity. years, is now no more with us a fellow-laborer in this Concern. His health had evidently been declining for more than two years past, yet no particular imme diate danger was apprehended, even by his nearest friends. He was at his post, as usual, late on Friday afternoon, and was preparing for a tour on business to the far West. But as he was returning home, he had but a few minutes to converse with his family, and while his son was gone for a physician, he reclined on the sofa, and breathed his last

" How many fall as sudden, not as safe!"

gotten.-Ch. Adv. and Jour.

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND .- A LOGaccount of an anti-capital punishment meeting, which the higher appointments in the church, the patron was lately held at Exeter Hall, London, and address- age of about eight or nine hundred livings, averaged by Lord Nugent, John Bright, M. P., O'Connell, ing about £300 a year each. and others, and which resulted in the formation of a National Society, says :-

"For a considerable time past, a strong and the past year, 364,100 volumes, 4,922,000 publicaevidently growing feeling against all captital punishreligious periodical press, with scarcely an exceptations, 1,667,696,401 pages. tion, earnestly promotes the movement, and almost the only thing which I have seen or heard of on the other side, is a pamphlet by Rev. Walter Scott, President of the Airdale College."

ROYAL FEET WASHING .- It is stated in our foreign make war on credit. papers, that on the 9th of March, the Queen of Spain went through the annual ceremony of washing the feet of twelve poor men and women, and then waited Queen. The design of this "annual ceremony" is 1 Cornhill. not mentioned; but we presume it is intended to show after what fashion crowned heads sometimes

OUR GERMAN POPULATION.

work as a church at present, is the system of labors ionate to our opportunity, we should not descend to in behalf of the German population of the country our graves without leaving the world better and hap. These have become very extensive, of late, and ar now more important and promising than our mission Many express fears respecting the vast importation ary labors for the aborigines of the West. Som of infidels, and exerts a very disastrous and pernicious influence over the whole country, for the numerous German newspapers throughout the country take most of their materials from the New York press. Of six German newspapers published there, one is a daily, one a semi-weekly, and the rest are weekly. One horrible infidel paper, called the Fackel. (Torch.) has been discontinued, but two others arose in its place, which pretend to advocate the rights of the laboring population, and defend Fourierism. There are several organized infidel and social reform meetings, where infidel tracts are distributed.

The German population of that city is between 40,000 and 50,000, of whom 10,000 are Romanists who are well supplied with churches, priests and books, but not with the Bible. Their priests are very active in proselyting; they distribute books against Protestantism, visit families, the poor house and hospital, and gather Protestant children into their German schools, and also circulate a very ably conducted German weekly periodical, published in Cincinnati, and edited by an apostate Lutheran clergy There are six Protestant churches, and several

halls in which public worship is held, which are attended by about 4000 persons. Still there is very little missionary work done by Protestant ministers and to this is ascribed, in part at least, the spread of infidelity, dead formality, and indifference to reli-

ELECTION OF POPE.—The election of Pope, it appears, has taken place, without that intrigue and wickedness that have sometimes marked the eleva-Mastari Feretti, has been elected, and has taken the

He is in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and is one of

FOREIGNERS IN CANTON .- A new imperial proclation is true at the present time, and to all appearan- mation has been issued by Keying, in Canton, inces may yet be so for many years to come. Though sisting that all foreigners shall be undisturbed, that his head is covered with locks of snowy whiteness, the Chinese dwell with them "in mutual peace and yet literally, as well as spiritually, his walk is per- cordial friendship," and that "hereafter, absolutely each one must mind his own business." "Let their There is but one Methodist preacher who has con- not be a making of words (posting of placards) under inued in the regular work a longer period than a false pretext of righteousness and justness, causing

The English government are about to establish a preachers, the one who travelled longest, (except bishopric in Hong Kong. The Bishop of London has Mr. Wesley,) was the Rev. Thomas Taylor, of the received \$25,000 from one individual to endow it, British Conference, who died in 1816, in the fifty- and the same sum from another for the foundation of sixth year of his effective service. Mr. Wesley con- a college; \$40,000 have been received from other

the American Messenger, states that a tract was carers who had been in the ministry fifty years, was as a subscription to build a church. The house was ington presbytery to supply them with a preacher.

INFIDEL TRACTS IN CALCUTTA .- The "Friend of India" states that the native educated youth have Brother COLLORD, whose name has stood connected written a series of Infidel Tracts, that are filled with

> A London letter in the Boston Traveller, gives this account of the habits of Queen Victoria:-

"Our Queen is a pattern of her sex. She seven o'clock; enters the nursery at eight, to indulge in a romp with her children, like any other mother found himself more seriously indisposed, and with at nine, the household assemble for prayers; and afdifficulty reached his residence in Allen street. He ter ten o'clock she prohibits breakfast to be served to any one in the palace, however high their rank.

UNITED STATES LANDS .- It is computed that th quantity of land owned by the United States, exclusive of unsold Texas and Oregon lands, is two hun-Brother Collord was much beloved in this Estab- dred and forty-two millions of acres. There is in ishment. He had its best interests most deeply at addition to this, an immense tract of land, to which heart. A more unassuming and devoted servant of the Indian title is not extinct. The average sale of the church is seldom to be found. It will be a long the public land is something less than two millions while before his name and good deeds will be for- of acres annually. The sales of the past year have amounted to a little over two millions of dollars.

The Premier and Lord Chancellor of England, have lon correspondent of the New York Observer, in an between them, besides the disposal of mitres and all

ment, has manifested itself in England, and the way volumes, 5,153,899 publications, amounting to 123,has gradually been preparing for a great popu-642,593 pages. Total circulated since the formation lar movement, to procure their entire abolition. The of the Society—2,859,649 volumes, 84,122,133 publi-

> WAR ON CREDIT .- The war debts of Christian nations amount to the enormous sum of \$10,000.000, 000. It is said that no heathen nations are in deb for their butcheries of men; Christian nations alone

THE LIVING AGE continues with unabated inter on them at the table. The ceremony took place in est. It is decidedly the best miscellaneous periodithe hall of columns. Maria Christina and the Infanta, cal we receive. It is the very article needed by litwent through the same functions at the table of erary and professional men who have not time or twelve poor women. The grandees and the officers means for a great variety of periodicals, and yet of the household attended. The hall and galleries wish the cream of the current literature, science and were open to the public. There were not fewer than news. It is issued weekly, in large, well-printed 2,000 candidates for the honor of being served by the numbers, at 12 1-2 cts. each, by Waite, Peirce & Co.,

> The government has advertised for 65,000 gallons of whiskey for the army in Mexico.

OUR SCHOOLS

The report of the Sunday School Union of the M E. Church, shows that the number of Sunday schools in our church, exclusive of the South, is 5,582; officers and teachers, 53,879; Sunday School scholars 302,594. It is remarked in this report, that the number of our Sabbath School scholars should at least equal the number of our membeship, which is 686. 842. The Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain number but 368,704, and yet they have 778,902 in Sabbath Schools.

The amount of funds raised by the Union the past year, is \$800. The money has been appropriated to the very worthy object of organizing schools (by furnishing books,) where there were none, and to strengthening those that were struggling for an exis-

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING.—The Boston committee as will be seen by their notice, are making preparations to carry out, and provide for all who may wish to go to this feast of tabernacles. It is to be hoped that all who wish to attend any camp meeting this year, will avail themselves of this opportunity, as there are no preparations making for any other, and probably there will be none, within an available distance from the city.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE ACADEMY.-Two reports have been forwarded us from the visiting committee appointed to attend the examination of this institution. We insert that furnished by the Chairman, as, of course, authentic, and better adapted in its length than the other to the space allotted in our columns to such notices. We rejoice in the prosperity of the Academy, and the ability displayed in its management, and heartily join the Committee in recommending it to the generous patronage of its friends and to the Christian public.

PLEASE DON'T .- A brother sends as a long article. written just as it should be, in a beautiful chirography, on one side of the sheet only, and then, at the end when he had a half sheet left, writes a request to another brother, on another subject, on the back of the wijlten sheet, which we must copy, or run the risk of its being lost in the labyrinth of a printing office. Brethren, please not write on different subjects in such a manner that they cannot be separated.

We learn that two young preachers are wanted to supply appointments on the Sandwich District. They can apply, with suitable recommendations, to Rev. B. Otheman. Barnstable, Mass., or at the camp meeting, at Eastham.

ERROR.-In the Minutes of the Maine Conference just issued, the estimate and disbursements opposite Orono, should be set down opposite C. B. Dunn, Old-Yours truly, Saco, August 1.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL. - We learn by the last arrivals, that the engineers despatched b the French government to take the requisite surveys for the projected canal across the Isthmus of Panama which is to join the two oceans, are stated in accounts from thence, to have successfully accomplished their

The preferable point for the end of the canal or the Pacific side, was selected at Vaca de Monte, few miles west of the city of Panama, in the valley of the Caimito. On the Atlantic side, the Bay of Leinon was fixed upon as affording superior conveni ence to the port of Chagres. The total cost of construction of the canal, was estimated at 125,000,000 france or five millions sterling.

The total length would be 763/2 kilometers .-There would be the necessity for cutting an "immense tunnel," which, for shipping, must form an important portion of the estimated expense. The depth of the canal was to be about seven yards, the width of the bottom twenty yards, and on the surface forty-

CREDITABLE.—The editor of the Cherokee Advo cate asserts, that in proportion to the population, there are fewer men among the Cherokees who cannot read or write, either Cherokee or English, than then are in any State in the Union.

No SUNDAY TELEGRAPHING .- The telegraph companies refuse to use the power which the Almighty has given them, to desecrate the Sabbath. In ser eral of the associations formed, one of their article entirely prohibits the use of the wises on the Sab-

The Revs. John Ryerson and Anson Greene, of the Canada Conference, have been appointed to altend the British Conference, and endeavor to affect an adjustment of the differences between those bod ies. They are also delegates to the London Conven

The American Board of Commissioners acknowledge edge the receipt of \$1,448, donations in foreign lands of which \$960 was from the government of Ceylon and \$168 from four individuals in Madura.

Information from Germany, Sweden and Norway shows that emigration from all those countries America, is rapidly on the increase.

The foundation stone of a monument to John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, was laid in Edinburgh on May 8.

The number of known languages now spoken is the world, has been estimated at 3,664.

CANADA CONFERENCE. - Speaking of the late session of this body, the editor of the Christian Guardian says: It will be in the highest degree gratifying to the friends of our church, to learn that the session ju closed, was one of the most harmonious and delight ful character. "The God of love and peace," w eminently present with his servants, and, shedding abroad his love in their hearts, prepared them to el ter upon, and continue the various discussions the necessarily arose, in such a spirit of mutual kindnes and love, as happily conducted to the great end of all their labors-the glory of God. Eleven young met who were recommended by their several district meetings, were received on trial as probationers. Twelve ministers were received into full connection.

CHAPLAINS .- We learn by the Southern Christian Advocate, that three members of the Mississippi Conference, have been appointed chaplains to the

THE BIBLE IN CANADA.—From the Canadian, we learn that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, has ordered the issue of a French edition of the New Testament, " for the promotion of intelligence among the people." It forms an octave volume of 750 pages, and contains, besides the text, the commentary of le Pere de Carries, with notes, explanato ry, moral, and dogmatic.

Persia.-The

RELIGI

of the Nestorian Mi schools and seminar and uniformly ascrib China .- The l that there is a great vast empire. The dred ordained minis

for at least 10 for C three other ports. German Catho lies of Cincinnati, Rome, on the princi operations in that c Rev. Mr. Graendele rived from New Yo House, which was d mon, Mr. Graendele Church of Rome to be Christians after meek disciples, whi Papal Church, in he

Religious Awa Nestorian Missions, "Our Mission, fo the most interesting pect to witness, this has been wrought in mortals can judge, a lages. The work lages. The work
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The Great Bost

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great naturalist of S man, that he will vi to arrive some time friend of Cuvier, wh the friendship and a joying says Prof. S King of Prussia, an by a taxidermist, o and by a draftsman engage his attention

To preserve th A correspondent wr at an angle of forty erect as it will con interment, it will lo and if desired, ma nd if desired, mange.—N. Y. Co Pol

" From the poin where the boundary tions between Grea the line of boundar majesty and those of ward along the 49th channel which sepa and of Fuca's strai er, that the navigat

the 49th parallel of " From the point shall be found to in lumbia river, the a the main stream main stream to the the said rivers, it ! along the line thus open. In navigati with their goods a footing as citizens always understood ed as preventing, o igation of the said

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EMY.-Two reports visiting committee tion of this instituthe Chairman, as, dapted in its length ed in our columns he prosperity of the yed in its managemmittee in recommage of its friends

ds us a long article. beautiful chirograand then, at the end. tes a request to anoththe back of the writor run the risk of its f a printing office. different subjects in be separated.

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RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Persia .- The Rev. Messrs. Perkins and Stoddard. of the Nestorian Mission, write that the religious feeling in the schools and seminaries, and many of the villages, still continmes. The Nestorian bishops and priests regard it with wonder, and uniformly ascribe it to the Divine Agency.

China.—The latest intelligence from China shows that there is a great demand for additional missionaries in that vast empire. The missionaries say that in Canton one hundred ordained ministers are wanted at this moment. They ask for at least 10 for Canton, 10 for Amoy, and 2 for each of the

German Catholic Reformers .- The German Cathoties of Cincinnati, who have dissented from the Church of Rome, on the principles of the Ronge movement, commenced operations in that city on the 14th of June, their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Graendeler, late a Roman Catholic priest, having arrived from New York. Their service was held in the Court House, which was densely thronged. In the course of his sermon, Mr. Graendeler said that the separatists had not left the Church of Rome to say all wrong against her, but in order to be Christians after the example and precept of Christ and his meek disciples, which they could not be in communion with the Papal Church, in her present corrupt and unreformed state.

Religious Awakening .- Rev. Dr. Perkins, of the Nestorian Missions, in a letter of March 2, says:

"Our Mission, for the last six weeks, has presented some of "Our Mission, for the last six weeks, has presented some of the most interesting scenes that I ever witnessed, or ever expect to witness, this side heaven. A great work of salvation has been wrought in our male and female seminaries, so far as mortals can judge, and it is now extending into some of our villages. The work is marked by great stillness, solemnity, pangency, and power. Even the indifferent among the Nestorians marvel and stand in awe; and as yet, no opposition is manifested to it from any quarter.

Mar Yohannan requests me to remind his American friends that he is auxious to hear from them. He says that he writes many letters to them, and receives few in return." ers to them, and receives few in return

German Missions .- In the last annual report of their Missions, in the Baptist Missionary Magazine, Rev. Mr. Oacken gives very encouraging statements of the success and prospects of their operations in Germany. He says:

We hope soon to be able to spread the glad tidings of sal We hope soon to be able to spread the glad tidings of salvation in Hungary and Moldavia, through the instrumentality of six brethreu, formerly Roman Cathilica, natives of Hungary and Austria. These men enjoy the confidence of the church, and will be accompanied by another, who offers his services."

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Patent Office of the United States .- During the past year, the whole number of applicants for patents was 1246 .-The whole number of caveats filled in, was 452. The number of patents issued, was 502; including 6 reissues, 6 additional improvements, and 17 designs. During the year, 470 patents expired. There were 18 applications for extensions; 3 only were granted.

The receipts of the office for 1845, from all sources, were \$51,076.14. Of this, \$8,223.33 were paid on applications with hawn, &c. total expenses of the office were \$31,. 172.32; leaving a net balance of \$11,680.49, to be credited to the patent fund. The whole number of patents issued by the United States for inventions, up to January, 1846, is 14,525. The general business and receipts of the office, have largely increased during the past year. The balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund, January 1, 1846, was \$182,-

The Great Boston Refractor .- We are gratified in The Great Boston Refractor.—We are gratified in being able to inform our readers, that satisfactory reports were received by the Caledonia, from the college agents, respecting this magnificent instrument. Two object glasses of 15 inch diameter, and 252 Paris inches solar focus, had been completed, and the persons deputed by the college, had proceeded to Munich for the purpose of testing and thoroughly examining the mechanical as well as the optical parts of the instrument.—This examination and trial occupied them on the 14th and 15th of May, and the result appeared to warrant the assertion of the maker, that this telescops was "better, much better, than the Pulkova." The Pulkova telescope has hitherto been considered as the best in the world.

than the Pulkova." The Pulkova telescope has hitherto been considered as the best in the world.

The Equatorial machinery on which our telescope is to be mounted, together with the circles, eye-pieces, micrometers, and clock work, are in great forwardness, and the whole will be ready for transportation by November next.—Courier.

Visit of a Naturalist .- Professor Louis Agassiz, the great naturalist of Switzerland, has written to Professor Silliman, that he will visit America this season. He is expected to arrive some time during this month. He was the intimate friend of Cuvier, who committed to him the continuation of his work, on the Natural History of Fishes. Prof. Agassia, by The Corporation Attorney of Drookiyn, A. 1., nas detailed by the Common Council not to prosecute for violation structed by the Common Council not to prosecute for violation structions. Lost—yeas 27, nays 27.

Mr. K. Johnson mored to lead to structions. Lost—yeas 27, nays 27.

Mr. Jarnagin was absent.

The Vice President voted no, and said he was taken some by a taxidermist, or preparer of specimens in natural history, their instructions, contending that the law shall be and by a draftsman to copy the various natural objects that may engage his attention.

To preserve the natural appearance after death. A correspondent writes, that when a corpse is laid out, if placed at an angle of forty-five degrees, or in a position, as nearly erect as it will conveniently lie, and so kept until the time for interment, it will look as natural as at the time of the decease, and if desired, may be carried to a great distance without change.—N. Y. Courier.

Political Items.

THE OREGON TREATY. ARTICLE I.

"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both

ARTICLE II. From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be constru ed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the nav-igation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the

ARTICLE III.

In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this reaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory shall be respected.

ARTICLE IV.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultual Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic majesty; and the ratification shall be exchanged at London, at the expiration of six months om the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Maine.-A great sensation has been produced in the Maine Legislature, relative to a supposed fraud or mistake in the choice of United States Senator, week before last. Only forty-nine ballots were returned for Mr. Evans, when fifty-three Whigs have signed a solemn declaration

land; this, together with the votes of the Independent Demo-

Illinois.—A great liberty convention was held at Chicago, on the last of June. From 6000 to 7000 people were Accounts from Algiers represent Abd-el-Kader as flying be present from all parts of the country. Hon. J. G. Carter, of Lancaster, Mass., presided.

Summary of Intelligence.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

About eight o'clock on Thursday evening, one of the stills in the distillery of Trull & Brothers, No. 30 Merrimac street, exploded with a loud noise, shaking all the houses in the neighborhood. The rum in the still was thrown to all parts of the large building, and burnt like powder. The man who tends the fires was thrown among a heap of bricks and ruins, covered with flames. He was got out as soon as possible, but died in a short time. His name was Hewell, and he was said to be a faithful, hard-working man.

The fire spread rapidly, but owing to the prompt and ener getic labors of the fire department, a small part of the roof, including the cupola, only was destroyed.

New Hampshire .- Antiquity .- Geo. Gates, a revolutionary pensioner, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill, died lately at Antrim, N. H., aged 95 years. He distinctly remembered and had conversed with Capt. Isaac Clark, of Framingham, Mass., who died in 1765, aged 105, and who was a soldier in King Philip's War. Captain Clark must have been born in one of the years when Endicott, Dudley and Winthrop took turns in executing the office of Governor of Massa-

Vermont.-The editor of the Chronicle says-

"Copper has been found in one or two places east of the nountain, in such a state and quantity as to encourage the belief that valuable mines may be opened. In Essex county the specimens are so pure as to weld iron without preparation. Safely delivered .- A deed executed by the President of Yale College, to a gentleman of Franklin Co., Vt., and mailed on

the 13th Dec., 1845, was found in a bundle of rags at our paper mill a few days ago, with the letter enveloping it and way bill. We have found the owner .- Vt. Watch. Massachusetts.—On Wednesday evening (fortnight) the colored citizens of Boston gave Mr. Garrison their

parting benediction and farewell, in the Belknap street meet-

There are 98 churches in Boston, having 84,174 seats. Five hundred and fifty-four foreign passengers arrived Boston on Friday, July 24. The ship Berlin, and bark Mar

garet, from Liverpool, brought four hundred and fifty, and the Hollander, from Rotterdam, had ninety-four. We learn from the Bunker Hill Aurora that the city goverment of Boston have just sent back to Ireland between sixty and seventy paupers in the ship Joshua Bates that were landed

Connecticut -On Wednesday afternoon a son of Mr. Alexander Cooke, of New Haven, twelve years of age, was painfully, though not dangerously injured, by the explosion of a torpedo, which some wanton wretch placed in the

New York .- Dr. William B. Waterman, of Buffalo, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison, for disinterring bodies for anatomical pur-

run into and sunk by another boat on Tuesday night, a few miles below Albany. The accident was caused by the heavy swell in the river, occasioned by the passing of the steamboat Hudson or Troy. The loss, it is stated, will not fall short of Hudson or Troy. The loss, it is stated, will not fall short of \$10,000, the furs being greatly damaged by water.

In New York city, according to the Directory just published, there are 204 churches, 91 different newspapers, and 57 other periodicals. \$10,000, the furs being greatly damaged by water.

ed, there are 204 churches, 91 different newspapers, and 57 other periodicals.

The water power of Niagara Falls is said to be sufficient to carry all the machinery now existing on the earth. John Rice, an Irishman of intemperate habits, in New York,

a shoemaker, murdered his wife on Saturday, by striking her on the head several times with a cutting board. A company is to be organized at Brooklyn, for supplying the

people with good wholesome bread, at half the price charged by the bakeries of Brooklyn and New York. The Corporation Attorney of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been in-

until the proper tribunals shall decide otherwise.

Gov. Wright has commuted the punishment of Wilcox, who was sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday next, to imprisonment in Clinton State Prison for life.

Large Fire in Penn Yan .- A large fire occurred in Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, on Friday last, destroying an entire block of buildings. Loss about \$16,000.

New Jersey .- Rutgers College .- The annual Commencement of this Institution took place at New Brunswick on Wednesday. The graduating class numbered 11.

The monorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, New York. Pennsylvania.-The Pittsburg Gazette says that guns weighing nearly 12,000 pounds when bored, turned, and Re

inished, are cast every day at the foundry in that city. There has been a great freshet on the Monongahela, and much damage has been done. We hear of but one life being lost; he was catching drift, when a log struck his skiff, and he sank to rise no more. Two boys were saved going over the dam by some coal boat men, at the risk of their own lives.

Maryland.-We learn from the last Baltimore Saturday Visitor, that unsuccessful attempts have recently been made, to induce the Grand Jury to find a bill against the paper. as an infringement of the law of 1935, against seditious publica-

The use of the Telegraph.-A merchant of Phila delphia, was taken in Baltimore, the other day, on a sheriff's An amendment to the 21st section, the object or which was warrant, and in duress, without a friend in this city by whose interposition he could escape a visit to jail. A thought struck him in his depression, and in custody of the sheriff, he visited the telegraph office. A message was despatched to Philadel-pic of the bill, and making the Sub-Treasury nothing more than phia, a draft drawn and accepted, and in half an hour the party was released, blessing the arts and sciences in general, and Morse's telegraph in particular .- Balt. Sun.

Virginia.- Eppes, the reported murderer of Mr. Muir, of Denweddie, Va., was seen, it is said, at Manchester, Va., on his way to Richmond.

Kentucky .- The Cavalry Gone .- The Kentucky cavalry left Shippingsport, on Sunday evening, last week, for Memphis. They are conveyed to that point in boats, and from thence, they take up their line of march across the country to P Mexico.-Lon. Dem.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The royal steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, was tele graphed at 5 o'clock Monday morning, and arrived at he wharf at East Boston at 6, having made the passage in little over thirteen and a half days. She brings eleven days later intelligence. The season continues all that the most fastidious could de-

sire. The crops are in splendid condition, and one of the earliest and most productive harvests on record is nearly ripe for the sickle in every part of the country.

The cotton market is firm, with a good steady business.

Rumors prevail that the potato disease of last year is doing the work of destruction on the growing crops. The same re

The iron trade has received an impetus during the last forting the iron trade has received an impetus during the last forting. The immense number of railways which have procured their acts must have their effect on the trade for a considerable length of time to come.

The corn trade is in a lethargic state, owing to the large quantities which were released from hond a fortnight ago, at the low duty.

In Senate, July 31.—On motion of Mr. Turney, the bill to surrender certain lands to the States for the purpose of endow Mr. Breese, from the committee on public lands, made a report, accompanied by a bill, granting to Asa Whitney and his associates for the construction of a railroad to Oregon, all the public lands within thirty miles each side of it.

The Senate ordered the report to be printed.

The Senate then took up the Texas navy bill.

Mr. Houston spoke at length in its favor, appealing to the honor of the Senate to redeem the construction of the senate then took up the Texas navy bill.

Friday, the 17th, at the Foreign Office, and afterwards conveyed to Liverpool, for despatch by the Hibernia, by Mr. PASSAGE OF THE SUB-TREASURY AND WARE-

The new ministry has got fairly into work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression. Fortune has favored the Whigs. Their star is again in the ascendant, and they possess the power, if they have the tact, to retrieve by a vote of 117 to 52.

FRANCE.—The ratification of the Oregon treaty ca crats, makes seventy-four against Bradbury, which, with the abolition vote, would have defeated him by several votes.

FRANCE.—The ratification of the Origin that Section was expressed by every one at the issue, though some of the newspapers expressed the opinion that England had made the most humiliating concessions. sions for peace.

> fore the French, and as in a state of most pitiable distress The General Carignac has taken a terrible vengeance on the tribe that committed the slaughter of Decinina-Gazaoual He has also seized large flocks of sheep, and killed som score or two of men belonging to other tribes.

SPAIN .- The treaty between this country and the republic of Uraguay has been published. It contains a formal recognition of the republic as an independent nation.

ITALY .- Letters from Naples mention that Vesuvius ha been making great noise, and vomiting forth smoke and

Congressional.

flame, which at night presents a magnificent spectacle.

The Senate, July 28, took up the resolution from the House, fixing the hour of adjournment of Congress at 12 o'clock, on the 10th of August, which was concurred in.

The bill to reduce the tariff was then taken up. Mr. Webster commenced his speech in opposition to its passage. He spoke with more than his usual emphasis and ability, and was introduced to the speech in the speech

listened to with the greatest attention and interest by a crowded auditory—Mr. Secretary Walker being of the number.

It was here announced that Mr. Haywood had resigned his at. At 4 o'clock, Mr. Webster not having concluded, Mr. John-

son, of Maryland, moved to adjourn.

In the House.—On meeting, the House proceeded to consider the bills on the private calender, that had been reported for passage by the committee of the whole.

passage by the committee of the whole.

In Senate, July 27, the Vice President hald before the Senate a communication on Mei-Haywood's resigning his seat as Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Webster resumed his remarks, and commenced by aluding to the resignation of Mr. Haywood, as an indication of the great interest which surrounds this question.

He spoke for an hour and a half, and concluded by moving to strike out that part of the ninth section, which provides that when goods are entered below their value with an intention to defraud, the importer shall receive the amount of his invoice, and five per cent, addition, the goods having been

invoice, and five per cent. addition, the goods having been taken and sold for the use of the United States.

In the House, a resolution to stop all debate on the bill making appropriations for the national defences, at 12 o'clock this day, was adopted.

The House then went into committee of whole, and took up Mr. Ashmuo, of Massachusetts, addressed the committee for

one hour, mainly against the Administration, and in review of its course relative to the war with Mexico. He maintained that the executive had designedly brought the war about.

The amendments were next considered.

Several were rejected. One authorizing the President to ascertain the title to Peapatch Island, was agreed to.

In Senate, July 28, Mr. Ashley, from the judiciary commit tee, reported a bill extending the criminal laws of the United States over the Indian territory.

The committee on finance reported back the bill to reduce the tariff, without amendment, and asked to be discharged from

the tarm, without amendment, and asked to be discharged from the instructions as voted yesterday.

Mr. Lewis said that one reason was a want of time to make a new bill, and that the instructions were so unintelligi-ble, the committee could not agree as to their meaning. The mover of the instructions had avowed that his purpose was to defeat the bill, and if it was to be killed, let the Senate kill it,

and not impose the burden of its execution upon the committee Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, took the same ground, as Mr wans. Mr. Speight gave his reasons for asking to be discharged, e same as Lewis's.

Mr. Benton took the same ground, and insisted that the vote

Mr. Benton took the same ground, and insisted that the vote upon the motion to discharge, was in effect a vote upon the bill, and he called every one to stand up to the rack.

Mr. Jarnagin defined his position. It was evident that no amendments could be effected, and he should obey his instructions. His intention was, however, to refrain voting on the engrossment of the bill, and to leave the decision and the responsibility with the Vice President of the United States.

Mr. J. M. Clayton denied that the committee had not time to act upon the instructions, and contended that the instructions were not unintelligible. ions were not unintelligible.

Mr. Simmons asked Mr. McDathe, whether the bill would raise or depress the price of provisions.

Mr. Simmons said, then this is the way the laborer is to be rewarded for the reduction of his wages. His wages are to be reduced, and the price of what he consumes increased.

Mr. Lewis.—No one admits that this bill will reduce the wages of labor.

After some debate, the motion to discharge the committee was agreed to—yeas 28, navs 27.

was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 27,
Mr. Webster renewed his motion of yesterday, to strike out
the 9th section—yeas 28, nays 26. So Mr. Webster's propo-

Mr. Jarnagin did not vote.
Mr. Benton voted for it.
Mr. R. Johnson moved to refer to select committee with in-

what by surprise.

The question on the engrossment of the bill was now put, and the vote stood 27 to 27.

Mr. Jarnagin still absent.

The Vice President then read his reasons for the vote he was The Vice President then read his reasons for the vote he was about to give. The responsibility was great, and he felt it deeply; but whatever might be the consequences, the responsibility must be met, and he felt sure that a majority of the people were for changing the present tariff. He then gave the casting vote in favor of the bill. So the bill goes to the House with an amendment, which will be concurred in at once.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Niles moved to postpone it to the first Monday in December.

After remarks by Messers. Niles, Cameron, and others, the motion was negative—yeas 27, nays 28. Mr. Jarnagin voted in the negative. After further debate by Messers. Davis, Huntington, J. M. Clayton and others, the bill was read a third time and passed:—

ington, J. M. Clayton and others, the bill was read a third time and passed:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—28.

Nays.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, L. M. Charton, T. Charton, Carrier, Crittonden, Paris, Dec.

J. M. Clayton, T. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Green, Huntington, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morelead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—

The Senate then adjourned. The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the post office bill.

Without coming to any action on the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In Senate, July 20, Mr. Lewis called up the Sub-Treasury Bill, and various amendments reported by the Committee were excepted.

agreed to.

An amendment to the 21st section, the object of which was

a mammoth bank of issue.

In the House, the bill to reduce the tariff was received from e Senate.

Mr. Boyd of Kentucky moved to proceed to its consideration. After much debate, the previous question was demanded.

The main question was then ordered to be put. Yeas 109, asys 103.

The amendment of the Senate was then concurred in. Yens 145, mays 93.

A motion to reconsider was made and voted down as intended by the mover. So the Tariff Bill has finally passed both Houses.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the stage Bill, and soon after rose for want of a quorum. In Scrate, July 30, the special order being the house resolution regulating the prices and manner of executing the public

The printing resolution was then debated by Messrs. West-cott, Pennybacker, Evans, Atherton, Cameron, J. M. Clayton and Mangum, after which the resolution was passed—yeas 28, nays 13.

The sub-treasury bill was then taken up for further consider-

A number of uncodoments were also agreed to. The bill was then ordered to a third reading without a division. The House went into committee of the whole, and resum ideration of the post office bill. ne consideration of the po Finally the bill from the senate to refund duties on tonnage

Spanish vessels in certain cases, was taken up, agreed to, an laid aside to be reported to the house for passage. The Frenci spoliation bill from the senate was next taken up, but not acted on, when the house adjourned. In Senate, July 31 .- On raction of Mr. Turney, the bill to

Mr. Houston spoke at length in its favor, appealing to the low duty.

The payment of the July dividends, and the release of con-

The payment of the July dividends, and the release of considerable sums of money, belonging to various railway projects, from the court of Chancery, have rendered the money market benoyant.

The Oregon Treaty Ratified.—This important document was signed by Lord Palmerston, and the Hon. Mr. M'Lane, on Friday, the 17th, at the Foreign Office, and afterwards constraints.

The bill and Dickinson, and then indefinitely postponed—yeas 31, nays 18.

In the House, it was resolved to go into Committee of the Worle, and take up the Warehousing Bill from the Senate.

When the Committee rose, the House adjourned.

HOUSING BILL. WASHINGTON, August 1.

voted for Mr. Evans, and four others have testified that they the errors of the past, and to lay up a stock of popularity for voted for Mr. Allen of Bangor, and W. P. Fessenden of Portfuture exigencies.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE MAINE North Bucksport—by S. Pratt, 500; Theophilus CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

PORTLAND DISTRICT.

PORTLAND DISTRICT.

Portland—G. Webber, public collection, \$29 66; Class, 54 37; Sunday School, 35 00; collected on last year's subscription, 5 00,

Portland City Mission—S. Allen, public collection, 3 19; class, 6 81; Sunday School, 37 30, 17 00 towards educating a native African boy, to be called Samuel Leavitt Allen, the balance to be forwarded; from Rev. J. Taylor, 3 00,

Poland—J. Mitchell,

Hollis—J. I.. Frazier, to constitute himself a life member of the Me. Conf. Miss. Society,

Buxton,

member of the Me. Conf. Miss. Society,
Buxton,
Gray—A. Turner and G. C. Crawford, to constitute
Rev. A. Turner, Rev. G. C. Grawford, Mrs. A.
W. Turner, Lewis Hardy, and Wm. F. Hall, life
members of the Me. Conf. Miss. Soc.,
Alfred—H. M. Eaton, public collection, 36 00; B.
J. Herrick's class, 10 00; Sunday School, 5 00;
—to constitute Mary C. Herrick, J. H. Tripp,
J. Hatch, Mary H. Littlefield, D. Emmons, H. F.
Eaton, R. Yeaton, Susan Littlefield, G. C. Harmon, life members of Me. Conf. Miss. Society,
Gorham—A. P. Hillmau,
Saco—E. Shaw, from S. S. Miss. Society, 3 00;*

mon, life members of Me. Conf. Miss. Society, Gorham—A. P. Hillman, Saco—E. Shaw, from S. S. Miss. Society, 300;* 500 from Hannah Baxter, to constitute herself a life member of Me. Conf. Miss. Society; 500 from Sarah Peabody, to constitute E. Shaw, the pastor of the church, life member of do.; 300 from Olive Whitten, 200 from Hannah Baxter, to constitute Mrs. E. Shaw life member of do.; 1000 from J. D. Patten, 1000 from C. R. Lunt, 500 from Hannah Barter, 500 from Eunice Whitney, to enducate one of the recaptured slaves, in the Liberia Mission, named Eaton Shaw; 1600 from sundry persons, towards educating a re-captured slave, in the Liberia Mission, named Melville B. Cox, ville B. Cox,

E. Poland—I. Lord, Bartlett—J. Colby, Cumberland—P. C. Richmond,

Bartlett—J. Colby,
Cumberland—P. C. Richmond,
Cape Elizabeth Point,
S. Biddeford—Jesse Stone,
" E. A. Stockman, col. last year,
Porter—C. C. Covel,
W. Kennebunk—F. A. Soule, to constitute Rev.
Abial Foster, Mrs. A. Foster, and Rev. Dan'l.
Wentworth, life members of Me. Conf. Mis. Soc.,
Kennebunk—S. S. Cummings, public collection,
5 00; class, 13 00, to constitute Rev. S. S. Cummings, Mrs. S. S. Cummings, and Silas W. Cummings, life members of Me. Conf. Mis. Society,
Cape Elizabeth—A. Foster
Newfield—J. McMillan, to const. Rev. J. McMillan
and Mrs. J. McMillan, to const. Rev. J. McMillan
and Mrs. J. McMillan life members of the Me.
Conf. Mis. Society,
Lisbon—N. Hobart,
Kittery—J. W. Atkins,
Durham—S. P. Blake,
W. Cumberhand—J. Clough, public collection, 9 01;
Class, 13 25, to constitute Rev. J. Clough, Nathl.
Rideout, Hannah Mountford, and Mary Nusson,
life members of Me. Conf. Mis. Society,
Cornish—Wm. Summersides,
Elliot—S. M. Emerson, 10 00, to make Rev. S. M.
Emerson and Mrs. S. M. Emerson life members
of Me. Conf. Mis. Society,
Hiram—W. D. Jopes, to constitute Rev. S. M. Emerson
Herman W. D. Jopes, to constitute Rev. S. M. Emerson
Hiram—W. D. Jopes, to constitute Rev. S. M. Emerson
Herman W. D. Jopes, to constitute Rev. S. M. Emerson
Hiram—W. D. Jopes, to constitute Rev. S. M. Emerson

Emerson and Mrs. S. M. Emerson life members of Me. Conf. Mis. Society, Hiram—W. D. Jones, to constitute Rev. S. M. Em-erson and Mrs. S. M. Emerson, life members of Me. Conf. Mis. Society, Berwick—J. Harvington, W. Newfield,

READFIFLD DISTRICT. Hallowell-H. M. Blake, (1 gold ring,) public col-lection, 55 69; S. School, 13 33, Mercer and Norridgewock-I. T. Thurston,

South Paris—D. Waterhouse, Winthrop—A. F. Barnard, to constitute Mrs. Judith H. Bishop, and Mrs. Bersy Hammond life mem-lers of nevert Section. bers of parent Society,
Strong—D. F. Quimby, to constitute Simeon Hardy
a life member of Me. Conf. Mis. Society,

a life member of Me. Conf. Mis. Society,
Rumford—E. H. Gammon,
Monmouth—J. Higgins,
Kent's Hill—C. Stone,
Livermore—W. H. Foster,
Phillips—C. C. Mason, (1 gold ring,) 17 00, with
3 00 previously paid, to constitute Mrs. Elizabeth
R. Mason life member of Parent Society; 5 00
from S. S. children, Phillips Upper village, to
constitute Polly Marston Life member of Me.
Conf. Miss. Society,
Wilton and Temple—A. Church,
East Readfield—S. Ambrose,
Fayette—B. Foster,

GARDINER DISTRICT. Gardiner—T. Greenhalgh, 19 00 to constitute De Witt and Mary A. Avery life mombers of Me. Conf. Mis. Society,

Conf. Mis. Society, East Pittston-G. D. Strout, Richmond—D. Clark,
Wiscasset—D. B. Randall, from public collection,
18 07; Rev. D. B. Randall, 193—to constitute
Mrs. D. B. Randall life member Parent Society,

Bristo—S. Bray,
North Waldoboro'—R. Day,
Waldoboro'—R. Day,
Waldoboro'—R. Day,
Waldoboro'—R. Day,
Boothbay—C. Andrews,
Georgetown—G. Pratt, to constitute Rev. G. and
Mrs. Sarah Pratt life members of Parent Society,
Rowdonidam—F. Vates Bowdoinham—F. Yates, Newcastle—N. Webb,

son a life member of Me. Conf. Mis. Society, Townsend—D. P. Thompson, Dresden—J. Milliken, to constitute Rev. J. and Mrs. Mary A. Milliken life members of Me. Conf. Mis. Society, Inion-M. R. Hopkins, Union—M. A. A. Washington—I. W. Moore, Washington—I. W. Moore, Brunswick Miss.—D. Fuller, East Hallowell and W. Pittston—M. Wight, Phippsburg—J. Harriman, Windsor—D. Hutchinson,

AUGUSTA DISTRICT. Augusta—C. Morse, to constitute Jesse Gordon and Mrs. Mehitable Beale life members of Parent So-

ciety, Waterville Mission—A. Moore; 5 00 from John H. Moore's missionary box, to make himself a life member of Me. Conf. Mis. Society, Parkman, Wiaslow-J. Gerry, public collection, 616; from "Friend of Missions," 4 00, blon-H. Nickerson, 5 05 from Martha Colby, decensed, Palmyra—S. F. Wetherbee,

Paimyra—S. F. Wetherbee,
Exeter—A. Alton,
Skowhegan—O. Huse, 26 25 from church and congregation; 7 00 from O, Huse, to constitute Rev.
Francis Drew life member of Parent Society, and
Rev. O. Huse and Mrs. O. Huse life members of
Me. Conf. Mis. Society,
Sangerville—C. D. Pilsbury,
Auson—J. Lull,
Unity—S. W. Pearce, from public collection, 10 S1;
from individuals, 2 72.

from individuals, 2 72, East Vassalboro'—P. P. Morrell, on-B. F. Sprague, Atkinson—B. F. Sprague,
Montville,
Fairfield—J. Thwing, from M. C. Thwing and F. Thwing, 50c each, Industry—J. Benson, South Vassalboro'—H. Latham, from Cross's Hill

and S. China, New Portland—J. N. Hutchinson, Corinna—C. C. Whitney, Industry—P. Brush,

Bangor—Wm. F. Farrington, 20 00 from George Atwood, to constitute himself a life member of Parent Society, Searsport—B. Bryant, Hampden—Wm. H. Pillsbury, Oldtown—C. B. Dunn and D. H. Mansfield, Oldrown—C. B. Dunn and D. H. Mansneld, Camden—J. Thurston, Orrington—C. Baker, from Rev. C. Baker, 100; from lady and children, 50e each, 6 00, Dixmont—A. Hatch, Houlton—E. F. Blake, Friendship—M. Donnell,

Lincolaville—E. M. Fowler, B. Jones,
Monroe—P. Higgins,
Frankfort—C. H. Titus,
East Thomaston—J. C. Perry, 5 00 to constitute
Mrs. J. C. Perry a life member of the Mc. Conf.
Mis. Society,
W. Hampden—E. Brackett,
Brewer—S. H. Beale, 1 42 from Mrs. S. H. Crowell's Liberia Mission box,
Searsmont—Wm. McDonnell,

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT. BUCKSPORT DISTRICT.

Bucksport—C. F. Allen, from class collection, 10 75; from ladies, 10 00; from Orland monthly concert, 5 00 from Missionary Sewing Circle, 1 25, Castine—D. Higgins, from class collection, 14 40; S. S. Miss. Society, 6 35; from S. S. scholars' box—Lacena H. Hooper, George L. Hooper, G. Jarvis, C. Surry, F. Orcutt, C. H. Morris, J. H. Crawford, 1 00 each, 7 00; 10 00 to constitute J. Surry and C. K. Tilden life members of the Me. Conf. Mis. Society, Machias—Z. H. Blair, Charlotte—C. Phenix, Charlotte—C. Phenix,
Eastport—W. H. Crawford,
Trenton—N. A. Soule, from F. B. Morgan, Esq.,
lady and child, 50c each,

Lubec—J. Keith, Columbia—F. A. Crafts, W. Lubec—E. H. Whitney, N. Penobscot—J. Rice,
Sullivan—H. Clase,
Steuben—H. C. Tilton, 5 00 to constitute Rev. H. C.
Tilton life member of Me. Conf. Mis. Society,
Eden and Mt. Desert—A. P. Battey,
Penobscot—J. Taggart,
Robbinston—T. B. Tupper, 77; collected preceding
year, by Rev. R. G. Eaton, 2 25; from Subbath
School, 2 70,
Dennysville—R. G. Eaton,
Dedham,

Donations, Anniversary Collections, &c. \$115 03

Donations, Anniversary Collections, &c.

Justin M. Copeland, to constitute himself a life member of the Maine Conf. Mis. Society,
Rev. N. Hobart,
Curatio Twitchell,
Rev. C. H. A. Johnson, to constitute himself a life member of Me. Conf. Mis. Society,
Annual subscription to the Me. Conf. Mis. Society,
Anniversary collection for " " " 20 00 of which from Edward Frey, of Baltimore, by Bishop Waugh, to which was added 10 00, to educate a native African boy in the Liberia mission, to be named James Frey; 40 00 to constitute Bishop Waugh and lady life members of the parent society; 5 00 to constitute Bishop Waugh life member of the Me. Conf. Mis. Society; 20 00 to constitute Emma J. Robinson life member of Me. Conf.

Miss. Society; 5 00 to constitute Mrs. Ruth S. Allen a life member of do.

Portland, July, 1846.

S3 12 of the sum credited to Saccarappa, in the report of last year, should have been credited to the S. S. Miss. Society of that station.

Notices.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MS. The Fall term of this Academy will commence on Wednes day, August 12, and continue 15 weeks. Students are requested to be present as early in the term as practicable.

July 18. St ROBERT ALLYS, Principal. TIME ALTERED.

CAMP MEETING AT EASTHAM,

For Sandwich and Boston Districts, and all others who wish to attend, in Millennial Grove, at Eastham, commencing Tuesday, August II, and holding one week.

B. OTHENAS, F. E. Sandwich District.
T. C. PERICE, P. E. Boston do
N. B. No peddling of any description will be allowed on or near the camp ground. The law of the Commonwealth against peddling will be strictly enforced.

CAMP MEETING ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD. CHANGE IN THE TIME OF HOLDING SAID MEETING. Instead of July 27, as published in the Herald, the meeting will commence, Providence permitting, Monday, August 3, and close the following Saturday.

Newport, July 2.

B. OTHEMAN, F. UPHAM. 21 26 7 50 VINEYARD CAMP-MEETING.

7 50
A steamboat will leave New Bedford on Monday, Aug. 3d, on the arrival of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 o'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take the afternoop cars. Fare to and from the camp-meeting will not exceed 75 cents. Persons wishing for Board can have it a reasonable price. Steamboats may pass each day during the week, but the fare may be more than on Monday and Saturday.

A. KEST. 4 00 urday. 1 31 New Bedford, July 24. **\$568 84** CAMP-MEETING AT UNITY, N. H.

This camp-meeting will commence Sept. 7, on the ground occupied last year for the same purpose. It will close on the Saturday following. Preachers and people will govern themselves accordingly.

3 00

July 25.

This camp-meeting will commence Sept. 7, on the ground occupied last year for the same purpose. It will close on the Saturday following. Preachers and people will govern themselves accordingly.

July 25. EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

The committee appointed by the Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston to make arrangements for attending the camp-meeting to be held at Eastham, commencing Aug. 11, would give the following notice:

The new, capacitous and safe steamer, John Marshall, has been engaged to convey passengers to and from the camp ground. The John Marshall is believed to be as well adapted, a very respect, for this business, as any best hithorite emparement. 1 56
ground. The John Marshall is believed to be as well adapted, in every respect, for this business, as any boat hitherto employed by the committee. The Committee will have entire control of the boat, and no pains will be spared to secure the comfort and safety of the passengers. The John Marshall will leave the Eastern Steamboat Wharf, near the foot of Hanover Street, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, at 9 o'clock 12 15 4. M., precisely, for Eastham, and return on the next Tuesday, leaving Eastham early in the forenoon. It is desirable that our city friends should have their baggage on board the afternoon previous. Persons out of the city, who cannot come in to be on board the boat in season on Tuesday morning, can come in the previous evening, and pass the night on board the boat.

Each of the Boston societies will have its own tents, but all will board in common, under the supervision of the com-

Each of the Boston societies will have its own tents, but all will board in common, under the supervision of the committee. Arrangements have been made to board our friends from the neighboring towns. Tents will be provided expressly for the accommodation of strangers.

Passage to and from the ground, and board while there, \$3.50. Passage without board, \$1 each way. Children under fourteen years of age, half price. For tickets or further information, apply to Milton Daggett, No. 1 Suffolk Place, F. M. Dyer, No. 12 U. S. Hotel, Brown & Dyer, No. 59 Commercial St., Norton Newcomb, No. 118 Hanover St., or Waite, Peirce & Co., No. 1 Cornhill.

Companies from out of the city desiring passage by the

or Waite, Peirce & Co., No. 1 Cornhill.

Companies from out of the city desiring passage by the steamer, will make application to either of the above named persons. It is particularly desired by the committee that all baggage be distinctly marked with the names of the owners that the town or tent to which they belong. The committee have no connection with any boat but the John Marshall.

MICAH DYER, for the Committee.

N. B. All persons who pured to take presents by the steam.

N. B. All persons who intend to take passage by the steamer, on Tuesday, the 11th August, must be on board at or before 9 o'clock, A. M., as, owing to the time of high water at Eastham, the boat must start precisely at that hour, and cannot be detained a momont longer. A CAMP-MEETING

Will commence in Bristol, N. H., Sept. 7, about 3 miles above the village, near the turnpike, on the premises of Br. Daniel Sleeper, under the direction of Br. Spaulding, P. E. of Haverhill District. Preachers and people in the "region and above" are sequented to attend. round about " are requested to attend.
Bristol, July 28. LEWIS HOWARD. NOTICE.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE. There will be a caup-meeting in Albany, Vt., commencing on Monday evening, Sept. 14, on the river road leading to Irasburg, near Br. John Paine's, in a maple grove owned by Br. Chatey. We earnestly hope, as our friends here are interested, thatall of our preachers in this region will'come with a good tent and tent's company, as this is expected to be the only one in this region.

Albany, Vt., July 24.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT PREACHERS' ASSOCIA-

miracles of the Bible as evidence of Christianity: J. W. Dauman.

Discussion.—1. Ministerial support; by all. 2. Is war justifiable under any circumstances. Affirmative, N. J. Merrill: Negative, D. E. Chapin.

Sketches.—1. Obstacles to revivals, 1 Cor. 9:12—H. V. Degen, W. R. Clark, A. B. Clarke, F. Nutting, J. Nichols, J. Catiwelly W. Ward. 2. Guilt of the profanation of the Sabbath applied to individuals and nations, Neh. 13:17, 18.—2 M. Palmer, R. Gage, H. M. Nichols, T. G. Brown, I. Marcy, R. P. Beffington, J. A. Mixtre, King D. Nettleton. 3. Right use of words, Prov. 25: 11—I. P. Bigelow, Spencer Tileston, C. L. Eastman, J. S. Day, F. A. Griswold, G. W. Green, W. A. Clapp. 4. Symptoms, cause and cure of religious dejection—A. S. Flagg, John Ricketts, E. Scott, A. Binney, D. Sherman.

Chicopee, July 25, 1846.

P. S. Provided the P. Elder should appoint a camp-meet-

P. S. Provided the P. Elder should appoint a camp-meeting just about the time this meeting is appointed, the specific time of holding this will then be determined. But should we have no camp-meeting, the above is the true time.

NOTICE.

The York County Bible Society, "auxiliary to the American Bible Society," will hold its annual meeting, for the choice of officers and other business, at Buxton, on the first Tuesday of October next, in connection with the Co. Conference (or convention) of the Congregational Church. Henry W. Adams, Agent of the A. B. S. is expected to be present. It is hoped that the friends of this noble, catholic institution will rally at that time, and give their influence to raise up and render more efficient hereafter this important branch, that the many destitute families of our country may be supplied with the word of God. I hope that the Methodist preachers in this county will remember this notice, and fail not to be present on that occasion.

Kennebunkbort. July 25.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT, SECOND QUARTER. 6 55

N. B. The wrong month is inserted in the appointments for this (second) quarter, commencing with Chester V. and Montgomery. It is now Aug. 12 13, but should be Sept.—

The mistake ends after Chicopee, which is Aug. 27, but should be Sept. 27. I corrected the mistake once in the Herald, but there was still a misunderstanding, and therefore I have been 2.29. A. D. SARGEANT. 2 72 thus particular. 3 69 Cabotville, July 29.

ORIENTAL MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

ORIENTAL MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this Association will be held at the Maple Point School-house, in Robbinston, Me., on Toesday, the first day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each preacher is expected to present an "essay," and a "skeleton of a sermon," such as he may choose.

Come, brethren, one and all. We derived much profit from our meetings last year. By the blessing of God and our own efforts, we may derive more the ensuing year. Let no one be tardy; let nothing but impossibilities keep us away. We, as ministers of the Lord Jesus, are not above receiving instruction from each other. We hope we do not think more of ourselves than others think of us. If we do, we may not wish to attend but one such a meeting. An exalted opinion of ourselves, or sheer laxiness, may destroy or prevent such an association.

Eastport, July 24.

E. H. Whitney, Sec.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.,

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.,
TO AUG. 1.

C. B. M. Woodward, Tuftonboro, N. H., 1 pkge left at G.
C. Rand's, to go in Dover pkge of Advocates; J. S. House,
Providence, R. 1., 2 pkges care of Samuel James, 46 Chesnut
St., by Earle; J. A. Derby & Co., Auburn, N. Y., 1 pkge by
Thompson; L. Pierce, Mausfield, Ms., 1 pkge left at City
Tavern, care Col. Jones; J. H. Patterson, Woodstock, Vt.,
1 pkge left at B. B. Muzzey's; G. C. Crawford, Durham,
Me., 1 pkge care Day & Lyon, Portland, by express; C. P.
Bragdon, care H. & J. C. Ireson, Auburn, Ms., by Thompson; A. Folsom, Marlow, N. H., Nashua Ex. and Forest
Road stage; N. W. Aspinwall, Sandwich Centre, N. H., 1
pkge left in Herald office; P. Frost, Calbot, Vt., 1 pkge at G.
C. Rand's; E. Adams, Great Falls, N. H., 1 pkge by Wood's
express, 7 State St.; Baker & Scribner, New York, 1 pkge
by Adams; D. Wise, Nantucket, Ms., 1 pkge by Hatch; J.
C. Ricker, N. York, 1 pkge by Adams; A. Webster, Northfield, Vt., 1 pkge by Bigelow, to be left at Northfield House.

COMMUNICATIONS. A. H. Hall (all right)—P. Mason & A. C. Smith—Geo F. Wells—D. Field—S. Hulbert—G. Reed—J. W. Atkins—R. R. Richards (all right)—D. Sherman—D. P. Hulbard—J. Boyce—C. Bishop—E. H. Stokes—B. M. Walker—F. A. Griswold (yes.)

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.
[Wholesale Prices Pustue Quency Markers]
BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. Mess Beef, bbl. Cash price, 8 00 a 8 50 Navy Mess, 7 75 a 8 25 No. 1 do 7 50 a 0 00 Pork, Boston ex. cl., bbl. a 15 00 Boston Clear, 13 50 a 14 00 Clear, 11 00 a 11 50 BUTTER CHEESE AND Chick Cash Double Clear, 12 50 a 15 Obstantial Company of the Cheese Cheese

Lump, 100 lbs., 20 a 23 | Cheese, best, per Tub, best, ton, 10 a 16 | ton, 7a 74 Shipping do per ton, 7a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz, 15a 16 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Apples, bbl. 0 00 a 2 75 Onions, 100 bnchs 2 50 a 3 00 Potatoes, bbl. 1 25 a 1 50 Pickles, bbl. 6 50 a 7 00 0 00 a 0 00 Peppers, bbl. 8 00 a 9 00 0 00 a 0 00 Mangoes, bbl. 8 00 a 10 00

HAY.—[Wholevale Prices.]
Country, old, cwt. 0 80 a 0 95 | East. pres'd, ton, 12 00 a 13 00
Do. new, " 0 70 a 0 80 | Straw, cwt. 60 a 70 HOPS.—[Wholesale Prices.] FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, August 1. Flour—The improvement in the flour market, noticed at the close of last week's report; was sustained, with some farther advance, owing to light receipts, and an improvement in the New York market. There has been a fair demand for Genesee, good common brands, at 4 25 a 4 31; Michigan 4 18½ a 4 25; Ohio, via New Orleans 3 81 a 3 87½; do. via Eric Canal, 3 96 a 4 per bbl, cash. Prices, however, have since declined, and the market closes dull for Genesee, good common brands, at \$4 25; Michigan, \$4 12½ a 4 18½; Ohio via New Orleans, \$3 81; do via Eric Canal 3 87½ per bbl., cash. For Southern, there is but little demand. Sales FLOUR AND GRAIN.

bbl., cash. For Southern, there is but little dem vi. Sales of 1000 bbls. Howard street, at \$4 121, and Georgetown at \$4 25 per bbl., cash. Sales of 300 a 400 blls. Rye Flour, at \$3 per bbl. cash. BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, July 27.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 27.

At Market 310 Cattle; (including those left over and sold the last of the week;) 8 yokes Working Oxen, 26 Cows and Calves; 1,200 Sheep and Lambs; and about 350 Swine, PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—By extra, \$6 25; first quality, 6 00; second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 50.

Working Oxen—Sales were made at \$53, \$65, and \$82 50.

Cows and Calves—Sales made at \$23, \$26, \$31, \$34, and \$40 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales of lots, varying from \$1 63 to \$1 83 a \$2 75 a \$3 00.

Swine—Sales were not noticed, there being but few at market. market.

MARRIED.

In Provincetown, July 18, Mr. James W. Mott to Miss Sarah E. Freeman, both of P.

In Pembroke, July 19, by Rev. J. French, Mr. Albert G.
Howe, of Abington, to Miss Sophia D. B. Bearce, of Pembroke, Mass.

In Oxford, July 5, by Rev. Amos Walton, Mr. Leander C.
Patch, of Worcester, to Miss Sylvia A. Larned, of Oxford.

In Lyme, July 27, by Rev. Roger Albeston, Mr. Edmund
Hontly, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss Sarah C. Gilbert, of
Lyme.

DIED. In Cambridgeport, July 31, Adam, youngest child of Rev John and Mrs. Anne Clark, aged 2 years 5 mos.

Advertisements.

MUSICAL GEMS. SECOND EDITION.

In presenting the present edition of "Musical Gems," we think that it will be found to possess many advantages over the former. In the first place, we have enlarged it to 128 pages. By so doing, we have been able to add a large number of new and beautiful tunes, among which are, "God is Love," composed expressly for this work, by L. Mason; also, "Meribah," by the same author, which tune will be found to be a very useful C. P. M., worth the price of the book; besides a large number from other authors. The tune "I'm a Traveller," by N. Billings, is one of the sweetest we have ever heard. "The Pearl," arranged from the Watcher, is very pretty. We have added a large number of the most excellent hymns found in our hymn books, together with those selected from other books, comprising the greatest variety of tunes and hymns, for almost every occasion, which have ever been found in any work of the kind. Nearly every tune is written with full Harmony, so that it may be found useful in the choir, as well as in the prayer meeting or the tented grove. Published by WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., Aug. 5. islos2 SECOND EDITION.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL, (TEMPERANCE

HOUSE,) SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep the above House on the strict principles of Temperance and Morality. He has catered for the Saratoga Visitors for four years past, and trusts his experience in the business will enable him to give perfect satisfaction to his guests. The House is pleasantly located on the east side of Broadway, and very nearly central to all the mineral Fountains, and but a few moments' walk from the Railroad Depot. ly located on the east side of Broadway, and very nearly central to all the mineral Fountains, and but a few moments' walk from the Railroad Depot.

A Porter will be at the cars on their arrival, (Sundays excepted,) to convey baggage to the House free. Charges—\$1 per day; \$5 per week.

N. B. Good accommodations for horse keeping connected

k.
nmodations for horse keeping connected ishment.

W. S. BALCH, GUIDE TO HOLINESS. ODD Numbers of Volumes I and 2 are wanted by the Publisher, for which he will pay a fair price.
Subscriptions received at No. 6 Commin, op statis.

\$1, in advance. A new Volume commences this month.

D. S. KING, Editor,

July 22-1mis GEO. C. RAND, Publisher.

HARUM MERRILL. SEXTON AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER, No. 22, NORTH RUSSELL STREET. Orders left with C. B. Mason, 18 Union street, Joshua Dun-bar, East Boston, or C. M. Huggins, No. 3 Norwich street, will be promptly attended to. 3anis April 22.

TO STOVE MANUFACTURERS AND PURCHASERS.

SLADE'S COMBINATION OF FLUES OR DRAFTS.

SLADE'S COMBINATION OF FLUES OR DRAFTS, for which Letters Patent have been obtained, can be beneficially applied to many kinds of Coal stoves.

Some of the advantages of combining the drafts or flues are these: A downward as well as upward draft through the free is caused by this arrangement, either used with ease. A great and quick heat can be produced by using the upward draft—an uniform heat by using the downward draft. A small quantity of fuel can be kept constantly alive, and the fire kindled on top of the old coal, as the downward draft will cause it to become ignited to the bottom. The pleasure and benefit of an open fire is secured by this arrangement, as the door or cover of the stove can be constantly kept open, the downward draft preventing the ashes and gas from escaping into the room.

This improvement is simple, and neat in its construction, not expensive, and will be found, even when used with the cast iron cylinder stove, to obviate the most of the objections made against it, not consuming more than two-thirds as much coal to produce the same heat as when used without.

Reference can be made to several gentle nen who have seen my improvement attached to a stove in operation. A model of my improvement can be seen, and the terms for selling and using the same, made known on application to my authorized Agent, 70 State street, Boston, or at my dwelling house, in Chelses.

July 29.

From the Protestant Churchman. SONG OF THE MANNA GATHERERS.

This is the bread which the Lord hath given you to eat. Comrades, haste ! the tent's tall shading Lies along the level sand, Far and faint; the stars are fading O'er the gleaming western strand.

> Freshen the bleak, burning land, Haste, or ere the third hour, glowing With its eager thirst, prevail O'er the moist pearls, now bestrowing Thymy slope and rashy vale,— Dews celestial, Left when earthly dews exhale

Airs of morning

Ere the bright good hour be wasted, Glean, not ravening, or in sloth; To your tent bring all untasted ;-To thy Father, nothing loth, Bring thy treasure; Trust thy God, and keep thy troth.

Trust him; care not for the morrow; Should thing omer overflow, And some poorer seek to borrow, Be thy gift nor scant nor slow Would'se thou store it ? Ope thine hand, and let it go.

Trust his daily work of wonder, Wrought in all his people's sight; Think on you high place of thunder, Think upon the earthly light Brought from Sinai, When the prophet's face grew bright.

Think, the glory yet is nigh thee, Power unfelt arrests thine arm, here are watching, wideny thee Stores abounding to thy harm. Rich and needy
All are levelled by Liove's charm-

Sing we thus our songs of labor, At our harvest in the wild, For our God and for our neighbor, Till six times the morn has smiled, And our vessels Are with two-fold treasure piled.

For that one, that heavenly morrow, We may care and toil to-day; Other thrift is loss and sorrow, Savings are but thrown away. Hiparded manna ! Moths and worms shall on it prev.

While the faithlese and unstable Murs with work the season blest. We around Thy heaven-sent tuble Praise thee, Lord, with all our best. Signs prophetic Fill our week, both toil and rest.

Comrades, what'our sires have told us-Watch and wait, for it will come: Smiling vale shall soon enfold us-In a new and vernal bome: Earth will feed us

From her own benignant womb. In the appointed hour shall stand, Following, as from Egypt ever, Thy bright cloud and outstretched hand :

In thy shadow We shall rest, on Abraham's land. Not by manna showers at morning. Shall our board be then supplied, But a strange pale gold, adorning Many a tufted mountain's side,.

Yearly feed us,.

There, no prophet's touch awaiting: From each cool, deep cavern start Rills that since their first creating Ne'er have ceased to sing their part,

In our dreams, with thirsty heart. When above our tranquil nest All our guardian angels hover, Will our hearts be quite at rest ? Nav. fair Canaan Is not heavenly Mercy's best.

Know ye not, our glorious Leader Salem may but see and die ? Barnel's guide and nurse and feeder Isaael's hope from far must eye, Then departing, Find a worthier throne on high.

Dimly shall fond fancy trace him. Dim though sweet her dreams shall prove, Wondering what high powers embrace him, Where in light he walks above. Where in silence Sleeping, hallows heath or grove.

Deeps of blessings are before us; Only wh in the desert sky And the sheltering cloud hang o'er us, Mora by mora, obediently, Glean we mauna, And the song of Moses try.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MR. DANIEL GOUD died in Whitefield, June 10, aged 58. Br. Goud had been a professor of religion twenty-five years, and a worthy member of the M. E. Church in Pittston. His life was consistent and his piety uniform. His last days were days of severe pain and great suffering, but he bore it with Christian patience and great resignation; and as death advanced, he was enabled to meet it with firm and unwavering confidence in Jesus Christ as his all-sufficient Savior, testifying to his friends that " all is right between me and the Lord." He sleeps, and his spirit rests in paradise. He has left behind a wife and a large family of children to mourn the loss of a father and companion, together with a large circle of friends who participate with the afflicted family.

East Pittston, July 18. GEO. D. STROUT.

HANNAH, consort of Br. Benjamin B. Hol den, of Sweden, died July 18, in the 47th year of her age. Sister II. was born again when about 19 years of age; since which time it may be said of her that she lived the life of the righteous and her last end was perfect peace. While in health, duty was no burden; in sickness, death was no terror. She was a help-meet indeed, in whom the heart of her husband did safely confide; a chaste keeper at home, going abroad only when duty called. She called her family around her, bade each a long farewell, and putting her hands upon the head of the youngest, an only son of five years, she earnestly invoked the blessings of heaven upon him. Then, requesting all but Br. H. to leave the room, she gave him such directions and advice as she judged proper, spoke of her warm affection for him, bade him farewell, gave the last parting kiss, and in a few moments departed, as she said, to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb. W. D. Jones. Hiram, July 24.

LEWIS HOWLAND died at his residence Hanson, April 14, aged 40 years. Br. Howland was a very faithful and devoted follower of the divine Redeemer, in private and in public. For four years he had been a worthy and exemplary member of the M. E. Church. He was patient and resigned to the will of God in his sickness; not only peaceful but triumphant in death, in

hope of a blissful immortality. His widow, especially sustained by divine grace, and six children, are left to mourn their irreparable loss. at our last Conference, he was informed there Pembroke, July 27.

of nearly eleven weeks, in confidence of a blessed me, "catch them flying." Yours, &c.,

RICHARD DONKERSLEY. immortality. She was a much esteemed mem-ber of our church, and the death of few spreads mourning over so large a circle of kindred and friends. She did not retain her reason to the last, but had previously expressed strong confidence in God and readiness to go. She has left

behind a deeply afflicted husband, and two children as yet too small to feel their great loss. Stafford Springs, July 23. L. C. COLLINS.

ABBY ALLEN GENN, died in Bucksport, Me., June 6, aged 18 years. June 13, Susan GENN, aged 16 years; Thus within one week were two gone before her to the spirit land.

found pence in resigning herself wholly to the Commonwealth, Both of these sisters were buried in one grave. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in do away this prevalent evil. Though so far as their death they were not divided."

Bucksport, July 13.

the N. H. Conference, left us to join the church treat his slave with justice and kindness, and the above, on the 2d inst., at the house of her broth- slave was bound to serve his master with fidelity, er-in-law, Br. Freeman Gee, of this town. Her "not with eye service, but with singleness of sickness was lingering and painful, but borne heart." Yet it existed in the Christian church. with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian, as an evil which could not be immediately and She had given herself to the Savior in youth and wholly exterminated. It is true that the voice her death was triumphant. Marlow, N. H., July 20.

faith, on Saturday, April 25, aged 38. On the dark cloud which finally enveloped the church last day of March, when she had been unable to speak for nineteen days, she requested by signs that the text, "Be ye also ready," might be used as the foundation of a discourse at her funeral. that the 103d Psalm might be read, as expressive of her feelings, and that the hymn commencing,

"Why should we start, and fear to die ?"

might be sung on the occasion. eleven weeks she had taken nothing but drinks; jans and Sicilians :- I say, without dwelling upon for two years and over she had been confined to those enormities which stood out prominently on her bed, and unable to turn herself without help; the face of all these nations, in consequence of and for eleven years and five months she had the corrupting influences of slavery and the slave been unable to bear her weight. Truly she was trade, I will now notice the manner of its introchosen in the furnace of affliction. Her mind duction into our own country. It seems, indeed, was unclouded by any doubt of her acceptance that it had been so long and so generally pracwith God, for many years previous to her death. tised, that no one dreamed even that it was wrong, She was ready to depart and be with Christ. Her or that it was in any way incompatible with those day, April 28, and she was followed to her rest- late our conduct one towards another, as fellow-1. WASHBURN.

Little Compton, R. I., May 2.

MINISTERIAL.

For the Herald and Journal.

PREACHING.

the Herald-particularly the preachers-were of Africa. No sooner, therefore, were the islands

had paid close attention to the first, would have quests." In New Hampshire, Massachusetts sunced it the product of no ordinary mind. Connecticut, Virginia, and the Carolinas, the nabeauty of arrangement, originality and sublimity their settlement by Europeans. of thought; it abounded with grand and striking But all these instances of slavery were small illustration, was highly figurative, and the lan- and insignificant in comparison to the negro guage chaste; it was powerful in argument, slavery which was soon introduced, attended plain and pointed in its statement of divine truths, with all the horrors of the African slave trade, and forcible in its appeals to the heart and con- into all the colonies of North and South America. science. It appears to have emanated from a Spanish slave-holders emigrated with their negro warm and pious heart, was read with much feel- slaves, and such were the numbers of enslaved ing, and with a clear, distinct enunciation. In Africans in Hispaniola, within two years after its

best of sermons. firm that, with the exception of its theology, it terposed its authority to prevent the continuance was in every respect the reverse of the above. of the traffic of those who had been bred in It was, indeed, a feeble effort, a miserable at- Moorish families, under a pretence of allowing tempt to elucidate divine truth. Save its theolo- those only who had been instructed in Christiangy, it did not possess one redeeming quality, and ity to be imported, that they might assist in conwithal, was delivered under great embarrassment. verting infidels! This hypocritical conduct could Do not accuse me of judging this poor brother not cover up the avaricious designs of those ratoo hard, for he authorizes me thus to write, and pacious Spaniards, who soon found the benefits

sermons; (visible I mean, for what effect was nand lent his royal influence to rivet slavery in produced upon the feelings, I am not prepared to his newly acquired dominions, and even Las say.) Under the first, my attention was riveted, Casas, the benevolent missionary, while he plead was profited. I would occasionally look upon the feeble natives, on account of the unprofitathe people, to see if they were equally interested bleness of their labor, gave his sanction to the with myself; but alas! a more listless, inattentive, careless congregation, I never beheld.— uted to perpetuate the system of negro bondage. There was sleeping, gazing about, and tattling Other nations, now greedy to share in the glory

enough, to sicken the heart of any preacher. effort was made, which in point of every quality slave labor. Hence, England, France and Gerwhich adorns a sermon, was a failure, beggaring many joined with the Spaniards, not only in send every eye was wakeful; many an eye was moist, mines of America. It was in vain that the coland many a tear was seen to start.

to any lack of ability, or want of taste in the peo- ity and the laws of humanity. The royal govple to appreciate what was good and excellent.—

Ono! I believe it cannot be accounted for upon I believe it cannot be accounted for upon any other principle, than the reading of sermons, upon their colonies, even at the expense of justice, how ever excellent, never was, nor ever will be mercy, and all the kindlier feelings excited by very interesting to any congregation. The dull- Christian love and the reciprocal duties of hume ness ever attendant upon reading, is incapable of imparting life and animation. The same sermon increased in extent and cruelty in an exact proread, or delivered extempore, as the case might pertion to the increasing demand for slave labor. be, would lull to sleep and freeze to spiritual death, or keep wakeful, and raise to newness of

The church feels that sensibly under this solemn dispensation of God's providence. May it be sanctified to the spiritual good of all.

Pembroke, July 27.

The church feels that sensibly under this solemn was amongst our preachers, a growing tendency towards this evil. Let us by all possible means, check this tendency. We do not object to the practice of occasionally writing sermons; we would rather encourage it; but we do declain against their ever being brought into the pulpi JUDITH C., wife of Br. Henry Gay, departed this life July 20, aged 28, after a severe illness former Presiding Elder (Br. Allen) once said to

North Dighton, Mass., June 29.

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal. DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY.

NO. II. PREVALENCE OF SLAVERY.

That slavery existed among all the nations of sisters cut down in the prime of life, by consump- antiquity, is a truth which stands on the records tion. Abby was interested in the subject of religion during the revival in 1843, but she did Trojan war originated from the captivity of a not obtain an assurance of her acceptance with Greek slave, and that the wealth of Achilles was God until a few months before her death. With kindled on the altar of slavery? The Greeks a full and cheerful trust in her Savior, she and Romans not only made slaves of the captives awaited the great change. Her last words to taken in war, but they enslaved their own counher sorrowing friends were, "If another of you trymen; the father sold his children, the credihave a message to mother, I will carry it; for I tor his insolvent debtor, and the warrior his helpshall soon see her." , Shat pious mother had less captive. And no doubt the wide diffusio of slavery in the Roman Empire, for it pervaded Susan was always thoughtful and serious, and all ranks of society, and the severity of her laws her great anxiety was to be prepared to die. She towards the slave, hastened the fall of the Roman

Nor did the coming of the Christian religion its mild and benignant principles entered into the hearts of mankind, and became a regulator of their consciences, the severity of the laws sanctioning and regulating slavery were relaxed Lois Perkins, sister of Br. Jared Perkins, of and modified, so that the master was bound to A. Folsom. of Christianity proclaimed a war against it, as a corrupter of human society, as inconsistent with the peace and purity of the church; but it continued and prevailed nevertheless, and no doubt Sister SARAH SLADE died in the triumphs of contributed, among other things, to bring on that for so many ages.

But passing over the long list of outrages which were committed upon the rights of man kind by that horrid cupidity which led them to gratify their avarice or revenge at the expense of the principles of humanity, and in violation of the law which requires us to do as we would be done by, and which disgraced all the nations of Europe, as well as of Asia and Africa. Germans. She had been sick twelve years; for about Russians, Anglo-Saxons, Irish, French, Italfuneral was attended by Br. J. W. Case, Tues- laws of social intercourse which ought to reguing place by a large circle of friends and rela- beings and fellow-citizens. Every one looked simply "for his gain from his quarter," and therefore sought by the traffic in human beings to gratify his avarice, his love of luxurious indolence, his pride and pomposity, however much he might trespass upon the rights or invade the

possessions of his fellow men. Preparatory to the introduction of negro slaves the love of gain had familiarized the traffic in human beings to most of the nations of Europe so much so that they seemed to vie with eac Br. Stevens,-Some time ago the readers of other for the conquest of the barbarous nations entertained and instructed by a series of articles of the West Indies discovered, than the natives on reading and preaching sermons, from a pen, were reduced to slavery, and even Columbus which whenever wielded, is wielded with advan- himself has left a blot upon his otherwise fair tage. (May that pen long be spared to adorn our editorial columns.) Had I been the most America to Spain, to be sold for slaves. And rigid and prejudiced of those great sticklers for though the generous nature of Isabella led her to precisely written and well read sermons, the liberate those thus transported as slaves to her reading of those articles would have shaken my dominions, yet she sanctioned the enslavement of prejudices; but had they not been effectual in the the Moors and the negro race, and reserved to complete removal of those misguided scruples, herself and Ferdinand a fourth part of the slaves a practical exemplification of the effects pro- which the newly discovered kingdoms might conduced by the two modes upon the same day, and tain. So general was the passion for the conbefore the same auditory, would have wrought a quest of the natives, with a view to enslave them, that " the articles of the early New England con-A few Sabbaths ago, it was my privilege to federacy class persons among the spoils of war, listen to two sermons, one of which was read, the and the excellent Winthrop, the Governor of other extempore. Any man of judgment, who Connecticut, "enumerates Indians among his be-

t was characterized with orthodox sentiment, tives were held as slaves for a long time after short, it wanted nothing but a warm, animated, settlement, that Ovando, the governor of the extemporaneous delivery, to make it one of the island, entreated that the importation might be stopped. To disguise the real motive for this As for the other discourse, we may safely af- nefarious practice, the Spanish government in-

endorses every sentence.

And now for the effect produced by the two and in working the mines. Hence, king Ferdimind was instructed, and I trust my heart the cause of humanity against the enslavement of

of colonizing the new world, were no less eage We assembled again, and now an extemporary to participate in the profits of the slave trade and all description. But notwithstanding, how chang-ed the scene! But notwithstanding, how chang-ed the scene! Had the heads of the auditory chasing or decoying away the sons and daughbeen fixed in blocks, they could scarcely have ters of Africa, and to sell them into perpetual been more immovable; "sweet nature's balmy bondage, or to employ them in cultivating sugar sleep," was no visitant amongst us this afternoon; and rice, and digging in the gold and silver onists remonstrated against the horrid practice, as Far be it from me to attribute this difference being inconsistent with the principles of Christianfrom avarice, were determined to force slavery mercy, and all the kindlier feelings excited by

> * See Bancroft, vol. 1, pp. 165-174, from whom the above facts are taken.

until almost the entire continent of America, so ! far as European settlements had extended, was infested by the pestiferous atmosphere created by the love of slavery. To purify this foul atmos"Boy's common shirts over eleven pence for?"
"No, ma'am." phere by removing its cause, will require wise and cautious measures. Nor need we expect that an evil of such magnitude, introduced by but it requires the efforts of a nation to throw off work?" the mighty incubus under which we have so long groaned.

Before, however, I come to the remedy I propose, I must give some farther details respecting its introduction into the several states of the Union, and the efforts that were made to resist it. In the meantime, let us pray God so to enlighten our understandings, and guide our consciences, that we may speak and do right in all things.

Brooklyn, L. I., July 19.

N. Bangs.

VERMONT CONFERENCE.

Br. Stevens, The following Report on Slavery was unanimously adopted by the Vermont Conference, at its recent session, and the Conference from having sat so steadily through the whole of D. FIELD.

the brave," is a fact proclaimed by the sighs and tears of its three millions of hapless victims—a fact which should make the ears of all who hear it tingle, the eyes of all who read it weep,—a fact in view of which insulted and plundered hubble to the could not be seen to binding her. Some how or other she could not be seen to persevering influence, for the removal of her fet-ment. ters, and the restoration of those God-given After dinner, Mrs. - worked hard, and in rights of which she has been robbed. And much bodily pain and misery, to finish the other where else can she look, with any hope of suc- shirt, in which the last stitch was taken at nine cess? If the Christian church is not the depos- o'clock at night. remove their shackles and restore their freedom? she was making mush for her little ones. To whom but to the representatives of Him who, that he might proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prisons to them that probation of the work; and handed the poor woare bound, tore himself away from the society and man a couple of fine shirts to make for Mr. delights of heaven, and came to this revolted province of Jehovah's widely extended domains, not offer to pay her for the work she had done; and here went about doing good among men, until at length upon the cross, amidst supernatural darkness, rending rocks, and opening graves, he cried out, "It is finished," and gave up the ghost? But who are these representatives? All Christians, but especially all Christian min-

isters. Christian ministers are both just and made five dollars, I will pay you. generous. Let justice be rendered to the slave, and as the result, he ceases to be an article of like lead in her bosom. "When shall I earn merchandize, and at once becomes a man. Let five dollars? not for a whole month, at this rate." generosity be shown him, and he becomes an en- were the words that formed themselves in her ightened, an educated man. Christian ministers thoughts. are commissioned to preach to men the following heaven originated and sublime sentiment: "As by a knock at the door, and a pleasant looking ye would that men should do to you, do ye even lady, somewhat gaily dressed, came in with a so to them." Let this sentiment be practically small bundle in her hand. carried out by the active churches in these United States, and what would be the result? She introduced herself, by saying that she had just seen some pretty shirts at Mr. T.'s, and The extirpation of the crying sin, the burning that she was so well pleased with the work, that

curse of slavery from this land. Your committee would conclude their report, by presenting, for the consideration and action the Conference, the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we are not only "as much as ever," but more than ever, "convinced of the great evil of slavery," and that we view with painful emotion the increased efforts which have recently been put forth to sustain and augment

2. Resolved, That both in sentiment and feeling our opposition to this foul system is proportionate to our growing conviction of its inherent vileness, and ruinous effects. 3. That the practical opposition of one thor-

ough-going abolitionist will accomplish more in behalf of the slave, than the mere sentimentalism of thousands can ever effect.

4. Resolved, That practical opposition to slavery, to be efficient must be regulated, not by grov- mistaken. elling and time-serving expediency, but by un-

bending moral principle.

5. Resolved, That while we hate slavery with a perfect hatred, (and it merits nothing else,) we love the church, her government, her officers, her members and institutions, and purpose, God being our helper, to remain within her sacred pale until slavery, that base intruder, is driven

6. Resolved. That the works of slavery are works of darkness, with which the children of light should have no fellowship, but should rather

7. Resolved, That Christianity, patriotism, philanthropy, and even-handed justice, raise their mited voices against slavery, and exclaim, as in thunder tones, "Let it be Anathema, Maranatha." 8. Resolved, That the complete overthrow of

this prolific source of misery to man, its expulsion from the church, and its banishment from the world, is a consummation devoutly to be wished; and, peacefully accomplished, would be an event in view of which the morning stars again might sing together, and all the sons of God

9. Resolved, That to place the abolitionism of New England Methodists in the same category with Southern slavery, is a vile aspersion of New England Methodism. 10. Resolved, That we'recommend the forma-

tion of an anti-slavery society within the bounds of this Conference, and that such society be formed during the present session. Respectfully submitted.

D. FIELD, D. FIELD, W. J. KIDDER, Committee. А. Нітсисоск.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE SEAMSTRESS: OR, THE VALUE OF LABOR.

small children. She could think of no way of the United States. When we consider the imgetting a living for them but by her needle; and mensity of her coal fields, hitherto unexplored, as she was a neat sewer, she hoped to get work, that idea is abundantly confirmed. When we and earn food and scant clothing at least. She hear from the intelligent geologian, that one sin-applied to several, and was still without the gle bed of coal in that country, is larger than the means of earning a dollar, when her last one whole of that valuable article to be found in

T-sent for her. After she is seated, the following conversation fectly boundless. The day, however, is distant, ensues :-

"Can you do plain sewing?" "Yes, ma'am, as well as most persons." What is your price for fine shirts?"

"I hav'nt set any price yet, but I will work as w as any one." "But you know that to get work you will have to work a little lower than ordinary. "Well, ma'am, I am in want, and I will work

at almost any price." "I suppose you will make fine shirts for a quar-

"Yes, ma'am." "And calico dresses for the same?" " Yes, ma'am."

"Well, that's reasonable." "Boy's common shirts you will not charge

"That's reasonable, and I'll do all I can for

you. It gives me pleasure to help the poor.— Come down to-morrow, and I will have some such slow degrees, spread so extensively among the people, and of such long continuance, can be eradicated by a word, a look, or even a touch; the woman depart, "at what price will she

"At just half what Miss R- charges." "Well, that's something like. It gives me pleasure to befriend any one who is willing to work at a reasonable price. Why, this will save

us almost a dollar a week the year round." "Yes, it will so; and if I keep her at it, or some one else, at the same price for a year, you will let me have a fifty dollar shawl, won't you? "Yes, if you want it."
"Well, I'll do my best. It's shameful what

some of those seamstresses do charge." Boys' shirts, at twelve and a half cents, were her first pieces of work. Two of these by hard work she managed to get done in a day.

Next morning she was up early, though her head ached badly, and she was faint and weak ordered me to forward it for insertion in the Herald and Journal. Yours, &c., scanty meal of mush and milk prepared for the little ones, and a cup of tea for herself. Her That slavery still exists, and even increases, own stomach refused the food of which her chilin this far famed " land of the free, and home of dren partook with keen appetites, and she could

manity looks to Christianity, the daughter of get on at all fast, and it was long past the usual heaven, and implores her aid, her immediate and dinner hour before she had finished the first gar-

itory of truth, righteousness, and every thing else on earth which is pure, honest, lovely, and of good report, where shall these essential elements of man's well-being be found? To whom buy her children with the half dollar she had shall the slaves of this republic look for the ex. earned. For it was a sad truth, that she had laid ercise of an influence in their behalf, which shall out her last half dollar for the meal with which

she had inquired for the maker. "And now having found you," said she, "I want you to make and fit this calico dress for me, if you could do such work?"

"I shall be glad to do it for you," said Mrs. -, encouraged by the kind feelings of the lady.

And what will you charge." Mrs. —, hesitated a moment, and then said, "Mrs. T—— gives me a quarter of a dol-

There was a bright spot, for a moment, in the cheek of the lady.

"Then I will give you three," said she with - burst into tears, for she could not

"Are you in need?" inquired the strange lady hesitantly, but with an air that could not be

For a moment the widow paused; but the sight of her children conquered the rising emotion of her pride.

"I have nothing but a little corn-meal in the house, and have no money."

A tear glistened in the stranger's eye; her breast heaved with strong emotion, then again,

all was still. "I will pay you for this dress before hand, then. and I want it done very nice, and I will pay you a dollar for making it. Can I have it day after to-morrow ? "

"Certainly, ma'am, to-morrow evening, if you want it." The dollar was paid down, and the angel of mercy departed. More than one heart was glad that morning.—Methodist Protestant.

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP.

In an article from the London Court Gazette we find the following reference to Mr. Lyell's account of the "Great Dismal Swamp:"

This gentleman, (Mr. Lyell,) so well known to the geological world, started some time since to investigate the American strata, and some very curious results he has obtained. One of the peculiar natural phenomena noticed by Mr. Lyell was an immense quagmire, or swamp, in North Carolina, which is called the " Great Dismal," and is partly travelled by a railroad raised on spiles. The swamp, fifty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth, is something, in comparison, like a peat-bog, and is forming gradually a rich coal deposit, but its peculiarity consists in this, that the surface of the morass, instead of being lower than the level of the surrounding country, is higher. Mr. Lyell calls this an anomalv, and is apparently at loss to account for it. What is, perhaps, still more remarkable, is, that the centre of the swamp itself, is much higher than the surrounding parts. The formation, which is a good peat, is moreover found in a climate in which nothing of this kind has before been discovered. Our readers will remember Mrs. T- was left a widow with several our recent remarks on the increasing strength of was spent. Just at this sad moment, the fact of England and Scotland together, we shall clearly her destitution becoming more known, Mrs. perceive that her resources for steam-machinery, for either manufactories or travelling, are per-

DIFFERENT PREACHERS.

when these treasures are to yield her profit, for

she wants capital to work the earth.

Those that are all in exhortation, no whit i doctrine, are like to them that snuff the candle, but pour not in oil. Again, those that are all in doctrine, nothing in exhortation, drown the wick in oil, but light it not; making it fit for use, if it had fire put to it; but, as it is, rather capable of good, than profitable in present. Doctrine without exhortation, makes men all brain, no heart; exhortation without doctrine, makes the

heart full, leaves the brain empty. But together make a man. One makes a wise man, the other good; one serves that we may know our duty; the other that we may perform it. I will labor in both; but I know not in whether more. Men cannot practice unless they know; and they know in vain, if they practice not.—Bishop Hall.

We cannot reckon that really nor comfortably our own, which is not so when all our debts are

A practical and constructive atheism is the cause and malignity of our departures from God. Fools build houses for wise men to dwell in. One lie commonly begets another.

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Vol. XVII.

It marks th And yet we Its measure A homelike Around the

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